Annual Report 1986

Preliminary January 1 to December 31

Manitoba Immigration Information Bulletin

Manitoba
Employment
Services and
Economic Security
Immigration and
Settlement

HIGHLIGHTS - IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

* The planned level of immigrant intake to Canada for 1986 was 105,000 to 115,000. The preliminary figures for 1986 indicate only 84,253 newcomers were admitted. Manitoba's proportion of 3,658 (3.8% of the Canadian total) was 8.0% less than the 1983 intake of 3,978. This level is below Manitoba's past average of 4% - 5% per capita intake. Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population over the same period was 4.1%.

* Ontario had the highest numerical increase in 1986 over 1985 with 7,610 more newcomers (+18.7%). Quebec increased by 3,942 (26.5%). Most of the remaining provinces experienced slight decreases or little change if any.

* Vietnam and the Philippines have been the dominant source countries during the period 1983-1986. Vietnam was the top source country in 1984 and 1985 and the Philippines in 1983 and 1986. During this period 2,215 newcomers were from the Philippines followed by 2,052 newcomers from Vietnam, 1,203 from Poland, 931 from the United States, and 780 from India.

* The number of immigrants to Manitoba from Poland steadily decreased from 333 in 1983 to 204 in 1985 (a decline of 38.7%) and then increased to 382 in 1986 (an increase of 87.3%). Most of the immigrants from Poland are still of the designated class category (80.6% in 1986),which is similar in nature to the refugee class.

* Three-quarters of all immigrants to Manitoba indicated Winnipeg as their community of destination in each of the past four years.

* Family class is the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba, representing 44.0% of 1986 immigration. Convention refugees and designated class immigrants were the second largest class at 35.4% The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 17.9% of 1985 immigration. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 2.7% in 1985.

* Family class remains the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba over the 1983-1986 period averaging 46.1% of total immigration.

* Family class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1986. They made up 26.4% of 1986's total immigration. The second and third largest groups were the refugee and designated class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim and European countries at 13.0% and 11.7% respectively. This trend is representative of all four years examined in this document.

* Private sponsorship of refugee/designated class immigrants accounted for only 25.4% of all sponsorships in this class in 1986. This compares to 52.7% in 1980, during the height of the Southeast Asian refugee movement. The number of federal government assisted cases have increasingly become predominant since 1981 accounting for 74.6% in 1986.

* Approximately 60% of annual immigration is made up of the 16-44 aggregated age cohorts. This compares with 45.6% for Manitoba's population.

* The ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years.

* Generally, 50% of all independent class immigrants are principal applicants. This proportion rises to 60% for refugee/designated class immigrants and to 70% for family class immigrants. Approximately a third of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and two thirds are dependent children and adults.

* The proportion of immigrants having English language ability decreased from 48.6% of total immigration in 1983 to 40.1% in 1985 and then increased to 44.5% in 1986. Refugee/designated class immigration and the assisted relative category of independent class immigration have the highest proportions with no Canadian language capability, 86.3% and 51.0%, respectively. Independent and family class immigration have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 74.5% and 57.6% respectively.

* English ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 16.1% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1986. Tagalog and Polish mother tongue immigrants ranked second and third in the top ten mother tongue list in 1986 with 13.1% and 10.6% of total immigration respectively.

* Of particular significance with regard to educational qualifications is the reduction in proportions of immigrants 6-15 years of age indicating zero years of schooling: 27.5% in 1980 declining to 19.9% in 1983 with further reductions to 16.8% in 1986. Also significant is the change in proportion of immigrants 16-64 years of age having more than 12 years of schooling, 18.7% in 1980 as compared to 27.6% in 1983 and 33.0% in 1986.

* In 1986 there were 2,699 immigrants destined for Manitoba who were of working age. This represents 73.8% of the total number of Manitoba destined immigrants in 1986. Of these working age immigrants, 32.5% were non-workers. Of the workers, 15.0% were selected workers, 81.8% were non-selected, 2.2% were entrepreneurs, and 1.0% were self-employed.

* The majority (96.8%) of the non-selected workers were family class and refugee/designated class immigrants.

* In 1986, non-workers consisted of family class (65.8%), independent (16.7%), refugee/designated class (16.2%) and assisted relatives (1.3%). These proportions are similar to those of the previous three years.

* The proportions of selected workers has remained below 15.0% since 1982. This drop is due to the federal government's policy temporarily restricting selected worker immigration to those who have prearranged employment.

* Approximately one-third of all selected workers in the 1983-1986 time period have arranged employment. The levels have been fairly consistent over the period.

* The major source country for selected workers in 1986 was the United States with 15.0% of the total number of selected workers. Hong Kong and the Philippines both ranked second with 10.6% each.

* Poland was the major contributor in 1986 to the non-selected workers, with 21.4% coming from that country. Vietnam and the Philippines followed with 9.0% of the total number of non-selected workers.

* In the non-worker category of working age immigrants, 20.6% indicated the Philippines as their source country in 1986. India was the second major contributor with 9.7% and Hong Kong was third with 8.9% of the total.

* The non-selected worker and non-worker categories indicate significantly higher levels of having no Canadian language capability (57.6% and 48.1% respectively) as compared to selected workers (16.8%) in 1986.

* Four year averages (1983-1986) indicate the following proportions of selected and non-selected workers in their top three major occupational groups:

SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENTAGE TOTAL
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	36.1%
Natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	9.3%
Medicine and health	7.7%

NON-SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	16.4%
Clerical and related	9.5%
Construction	6.1%

* There were 17,585 employment authorizations issued to visiting workers to Manitoba during the four year period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986 (Table 30). Of this total, 58.6% were from the United States. Asian/Pacific countries were the second major contributor with 15.6% of the total. This is followed by Europe (9.3%), South and

Central American countries (8.0%), African/Middle East countries (4.6%), and the United Kingdom (3.8%).

* Of the 18,009 student authorizations issued between January 1, 1983 and December 31, 1986, 72.6% were issued to students from Asian/Pacific countries. Africa/Middle East students were issued 10.5% of the total followed by South and Central American countries (6.5%), the United States (4.7%), Europe (4.6%) and the United Kingdom (1.1%).

* The largest proportion of minister's permits were issued to migrants from South and Central American countries (33.4% of the total of 1,577 issued during the 1983-1986 period). Permit holders from Asian/Pacific countries received 25.0% of the total authorizations issued. This was followed by the United States (16.0%), Europe (12.9%), Africa/Middle East (9.4%) and the United Kingdom (3.4%).

* Of the minister's permit extensions, 39.8% were issued to permit holders from South and Central American countries. A total of 1,501 extensions were issued in the 1983-1986 period. An additional 21.5% of the extensions were issued to permit holders from Asian/Pacific countries, 12.5% from Africa/Middle East, 11.3% from the United States, 10.7% from Europe, and 4.3% from the United Kingdom.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HIGHLIGHTS i

TABLE OF CONTENTS v

LIST OF TABLES vi

LIST OF FIGURES ix

INTRODUCTION 1

SECTION I ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES 6

SECTION II ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA 12

A. Source Areas and Source Countries 12

B. Communities of Destination 13

C. Immigration Class 13

D. Refugee and Designated Class Categories and Sponsorships 14

E. Sex and Age 15

F. Family Status 15

G. Canadian Language Capability and Landings by Mother Tongue 15

H. Educational Qualifications and Years of Schooling 17

SECTION III WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS : WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 38

A. Types of Working Age Immigrants 38

B. Immigration Class of Working Age Immigrants 38

C. Source Countries of Working Age Immigrants 39

D. Sex and Age of Working Age Immigrants 40

E. Canadian Language Capability of Working Age Immigrants 41

F. Educational Qualification of Working Age Immigrants 41

G. Intended Occupations of Workers 41

SECTION IV NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION (TEMPORARY IMMIGRATION) 61

A. Non-landed Immigration - Source Areas/Countries 61

b. Duration of Permit 62

c. Intended Major Occupational Group - Employment Authorizations . . 63

d. Institution of Study - Student Authorizations 64

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY 75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 International Immigration to Canada and the Provinces - Annual Landings 1983-1986 9

Table 2 International Immigration to The Provinces - Annual Percentage of Total Landings 1983-1986 10

Table 3 International Immigration to Canada and the Provinces - Landings Per 1000 Capita 1983-1986 11

Table 4 International Immigration to Manitoba - World Areas of CLPR 1983-1986 18

Table 5 International Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries (CLPR) 1983-1986 19

Table 6 International Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Communities of Destination 1983-1986 20

Table 7 International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class 1983-1986 21

Table 8 International Immigration to Manitoba - Top Five Source Countries of Convention Refugees and Designated Class Immigrants 1983-1986 23

Table 9 International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class by World Areas 1983-1986 24

Table 10 International Immigration to Manitoba - Refugee and Designated Class Categories 1983-1986 27

Table 11 International Immigration to Manitoba - Refugee and Designated Class by Sponsorship 1983-1986 27

Table 12 International Immigration to Manitoba - Age Group Percentages 1983-1986 29

Table 13 International Immigration to Manitoba - Percentages by Sex 1983-1986 29

Table 14 International Immigration to Manitoba - Family Status and Marital Status by Sex of Elderly Immigrants (Age 65 Plus) 1983-1986 30

Table 15 International Immigration to Manitoba - Family Status by Immigration Class 1983-1986 31

Table 16 International Immigration to Manitoba Percentage by Canadian Language Capability 1983-1986 32

Table 17 International Immigration to Manitoba - Canadian Language Capability of School Aged Immigrant Children (Ages 6 - 15 years) 1983-1986 34

Table 18 International Immigration to Manitoba - Landing by Top Ten Mother Tongues 35

Table 19 International Immigration to Manitoba - Educational Qualifications of Working Age Immigrants (16 - 65) 1983-1986 36

Table 20 International Immigration to Manitoba - Years of Schooling by Percentage Within Age Groups 1983-1986 37

Table 21 International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class by Working Age Immigrants 1985 45

Table 22 International Immigration to Manitoba - 1985 Top Ten Source Countries of Working Age Immigrants 48

Table 23 International Immigration to Manitoba - 1985 Top Five Source Countries of Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed Immigrants 49

Table 24 International Immigration to Manitoba - Sex and Age of Working Age Immigrants 1983-1986 50

Table 25 International Immigration to Manitoba - Canadian Language Capability of Working Age Immigrants 1985 52

Table 26 International Immigration to Manitoba - Educational Qualifications of Working Age Immigrants by Employment Status 1985 53

Table 27a International Immigration to Manitoba - Intended Major Occupational Group of Selected Workers 1983-1986 54

Table 27b International Immigration to Manitoba - Intended Major Occupational Group of Non-selected Workers 1983-1986 55

Table 27c International Immigration to Manitoba - Intended Major Occupational Group of Non-Workers 1983-1986 56

Table 28a Selected Worker Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations Four Year Totals 1983-1986 57

Table 28b Selected Worker Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations - 1986 58

Table 29a Non-Selected Worker Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations Four Year Totals 1983-1986 59

Table 29b Non-Selected Worker Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Intended Occupations - 1986 60

Table 30 Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - CLPR World Areas 1983-1986 65

Table 31 Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries - Employment Authorizations 1983-1986 67

Table 32 Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries - Student Authorizations 1983-1986 68

Table 33 Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Top Ten Source Countries - Minister's Permits 1983-1986 69

Table 34 Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Duration of Permit 1983-1986 70

Table 35 Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Intended Major Occupational Group (CCDO) of Employment Authorizations 1983-1986 72

Table 36 International Immigration to Manitoba - Domestic - Homeworkers - Landed and Non-Landed 1983-1986 73

Table 37 Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Institution of Study - Student Authorizations 1983-1986 74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 International Immigration to Manitoba - Ten Year Annual Totals 1977-1986 8

Figure 2 International Immigration to Manitoba - Month of Arrival - January 1983 to December 1986 8

Figure 3 International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class 1983-1986..... 22

Figure 4a International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class by World Area 1986 25

Figure 4b International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class by World Area 1985 25

Figure 4c International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class by World Area 1984 26

Figure 4d International Immigration to Manitoba - Immigration Class by World Area 1983 26

Figure 5 International Immigration to Manitoba - Type of Sponsorship of the Refugee and Designated Class 1983-1986 28

Figure 6 International Immigration to Manitoba - Canadian Language Capability by Immigration Class 1985 33

Figure 7 International Immigration to Manitoba - Workers and Non-Workers (Working Age) (Selected and Non-Selected Workers) 1983-1986 46

Figure 8 International Immigration to Manitoba - Selected Workers - Employment Arranged and Not Arranged 1983-1986 47

Figure 9 International Immigration to Manitoba - Non-Working Immigrants 1983-1986 51

Figure 10 International Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Type of Authorization Issued 1983-1986 66

Figure 11 International Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Type of Permit Issued 1983-1986 66

Figure 12 International Non-Landed Immigration to Manitoba - Duration of Permits Issued 1986 71

INTRODUCTION

One of the aims of the 1976 Immigration Act, proclaimed in 1978, was to avoid volatile fluctuations in immigration intake so that programs for and costs of helping new arrivals to Canada become settled would not be subject to sudden or frequent variation. Since 1978, immigration intakes have varied less dramatically than in the previous two decades; the exception in 1980 was attributed to the unforeseen influx of Indochinese refugees.

With the tabling of the Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels for 1983 in November of 1982, the federal government announced that it would be appropriate to admit 105,000 to 110,000 immigrants in 1983, 115,000 - 125,000 in 1984, and 120,000 - 135,000 in 1985. In 1983, 89,157 immigrants were admitted.

Manitoba receives approximately 4% to 5% of the national level of immigrants. The proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population (4.2% based on January 1, 1984 intercensal count).

In its report tabled in November, 1983, the federal government announced it had revised downward the levels for 1984 and 1985 to 90,000 - 95,000 and 100,000 - 110,000 respectively, and added a level for 1986 105,000-120,000. The levels were reduced because of "current economic circumstances." In 1984, 88,239 immigrants were admitted.

The level of immigration to Canada is now lower than it has been in recent years, owing to serious unemployment during the past three years. This downturn resulted in the May, 1982, decision to admit for labour-market purposes only applicants with arranged employment who are destined for jobs which cannot be filled from within Canada.

In November of 1984, a one-year planning range was adopted for 1985 to allow for a careful assessment of longer-range immigration issues. Since the restriction on selected workers was going to be maintained, a level of

85,000 to 90,000 immigrants had been determined for the year. The number of newcomers actually admitted was 84,253.

The immigration levels review, which was begun in 1984 by the Honourable Flora MacDonald, Minister of Employment and Immigration, has been the most comprehensive assessment of the immigration program since the Green Paper exercise of the mid-1970s, which preceded the introduction of the present legislation. The process of consultation and assessment has yielded the following conclusions:

- The federal government does not accept the popular misconception that immigrants "take jobs away from Canadians." Immigrants contribute to economic growth and job creation by augmenting capital formation, expanding consumer demand for Canadian goods and services, and bringing needed skills and energies to Canada's labour market.

- There is a consensus among governments and in the private and voluntary sectors that annual immigration volumes have been too low in recent years, and that there should be a moderate, controlled increase in the near future, subject to Canadian economic and labour-market conditions.

- There is a need to restore a balance among the three chief immigration streams -- social (Family Class), humanitarian (Refugees and members of Designated Classes), and economic (Business immigrants, and Assisted Relatives and other Independent immigrants). Since the current imbalance has resulted from the restriction on selected workers which was introduced on May 1, 1982 in response to employment difficulties associated with the economic recession, most of the increase should be for independent applicants with and without relatives in Canada.

- The increase in the economic stream must not, however, be at the expense of the social and humanitarian streams.

These conclusions have guided the federal government's determination of the immigration levels and components for 1986 and 1987 set out below, which recognize the contribution immigrants make to national economic development and growth. The reunification of family members with their close relatives from abroad, and the opportunities for the oppressed and persecuted to live in and contribute to a free, open, and democratic society are in keeping with Canada's commitment to the ongoing enhancement of its multicultural character.

The federal government had determined that it would be appropriate to admit 105,000 to 115,000 immigrants in 1986, an increase of up to 30,000 over the announced 1985 range of 85,000 to 90,000. The preliminary figures for 1986 indicate only 84,253 newcomers were actually admitted.

The 1987 planning range of 115,000 - 125,000 will be composed of the following components:

Family Class	45,000
Refugees and Designated Classes	17,000 *
Humanitarian (Special Measures)	5,000 - 8,000
Selected Workers:	
Principal Applicants	17,000 - 20,000
Spouses and Dependents	17,000 - 21,000
Business Immigrants:	
Principal Applicants	4,000
Spouses and Dependents	8,000
Retirees	2,000
Total	115,000 - 125,000

* Includes 12,000 government-assisted and an estimate of up to 5,000 privately sponsored.

The 12,000 government-assisted refugee allocations for 1987 are:

Eastern Europe	3,100
Southeast Asia	3,200
Latin America	3,200
Africa	1,000
The Middle East	900
Other World Areas	300
Funded Management Reserve	300
Total	12,000

The two main components of population growth are natural increase (births minus deaths) and net international and interprovincial migration (immigration minus emigration). For the intercensal periods between 1921 and 1981, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth generally exceeded 70%, and at times equalled 100%. In recent years, however, net international migration has become relatively more important to population growth, mainly because total fertility rates have fallen so dramatically. For almost fifty years, fertility rates fluctuated between 2.6 and 3.9, but since 1960, it has declined to the present rate of 1.7,

well below the replacement level of 2.1, and is projected to be at 1.4 by 1996.

Even with the decline in fertility rates in the past two decades, the contributions of natural increase to total population growth exceeded those of international immigration. In Manitoba during the past 20 years, net natural increase added an average of 10,000 people per year whereas net international immigration added an average of only 2,600 people per year. Manitoba had an average net loss of approximately 7,100 people per year due to interprovincial migration over the same time period. All components considered, Manitoba's population increased by approximately 5,500 per year in the last 20 years.

Emigration from Canada can only be estimated as the federal government neither requires exit visas nor keeps an exit register. Up to 1981, Statistics Canada had been using an intercensal annual emigration estimate based on data for immigration to the United States and the United Kingdom, plus a constant assumption for all other countries. To make these estimates more accurate, however, Statistics Canada recently chose a method based upon family allowance and income tax data. This change has resulted in a downward revision of emigration estimates for the period 1976 to 1981, from 75,000 per year to 52,000 per year. A new estimate established in 1982 was issued at 44,400.

A lower emigration estimate has direct impact on the calculation of net immigration and also on projections of future population, which are based on assumptions about natural increase and net immigration. With gross immigration constant, a smaller emigration estimate results in a larger figure for net immigration. The difference may appear to be small when one considers total Canadian population size, but it becomes significant when assumptions about net immigration are projected over time when future population scenarios are derived.

The moderate, controlled increases in immigration in 1986 and 1987 are expected to help forestall a projected decrease in the Canadian population, which could begin at, or shortly after, the turn of the

century if fertility remains at current below-replacement levels, and if net migration is not moved upward. The impact of immigration on Canada's future population size, rate of growth, geographic distribution, and structure is now being examined intensively as part of a three-year Review of Demography and its Implications for Economic and Social Policy. This review, being conducted under the direction of the Honourable Jake Epp, Minister of National Health and Welfare, was expected to produce a preliminary report by the end of 1986. The final report, which is due to be submitted to the federal Cabinet by March 31, 1989, could help to shape immigration policy development for the remainder of the current century. Meanwhile, however, it is felt that valuable time before the onset of projected population decline should not be lost; the current increases in immigration will thus serve as a temporary measure to deflect or delay such a decline.

This report presents a detailed analysis of immigration statistics for international immigration destined for Manitoba by year during the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986, with specific analysis for the 1986 calendar year. The first section deals with summary information on annual landings to Canada and the provinces. Section II deals mainly with annual landings of immigrants specific to Manitoba. The third section analyzes the working age (16-65 years) component of landed immigrants and details specifics such as their source countries, language, education and intended occupations. The final section presents an analysis of non-landed or temporary immigration which includes employment authorizations, student authorizations and Minister's permits.

SECTION I

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

Over the past 10 years international immigration to Manitoba has fluctuated from a low of 3,415 in 1985 to a high of 7,683 in 1980 (Figure 1). A high influx of immigrants during the period 1974 to 1975 was due to a recruitment drive of approximately 500 sewing machine operators from the Philippines along with associated family reunification. The Southeast Asian refugee movement accounted for most of the rise in the 1980 levels.

The peak of the Southeast Asian movement began late in 1979 and ended near the close of 1980. Since that time, immigration levels to Manitoba have slowly decreased, as have the Canadian totals.

Canada's intake of international migrants declined from 121,147 in 1982 to 89,157 in 1983 (-26.4%) and continued to decline to 84,302 in 1985, an additional drop of 5.5%. The increased level to 97,447 for 1986 represents an increase of 15.6% over 1985. For Manitoba, for the same periods, immigration levels had been reduced by 14.2% from 3,978 in 1983 to 3,415 in 1985 and then increased by 7.1% to 3658 in 1986.

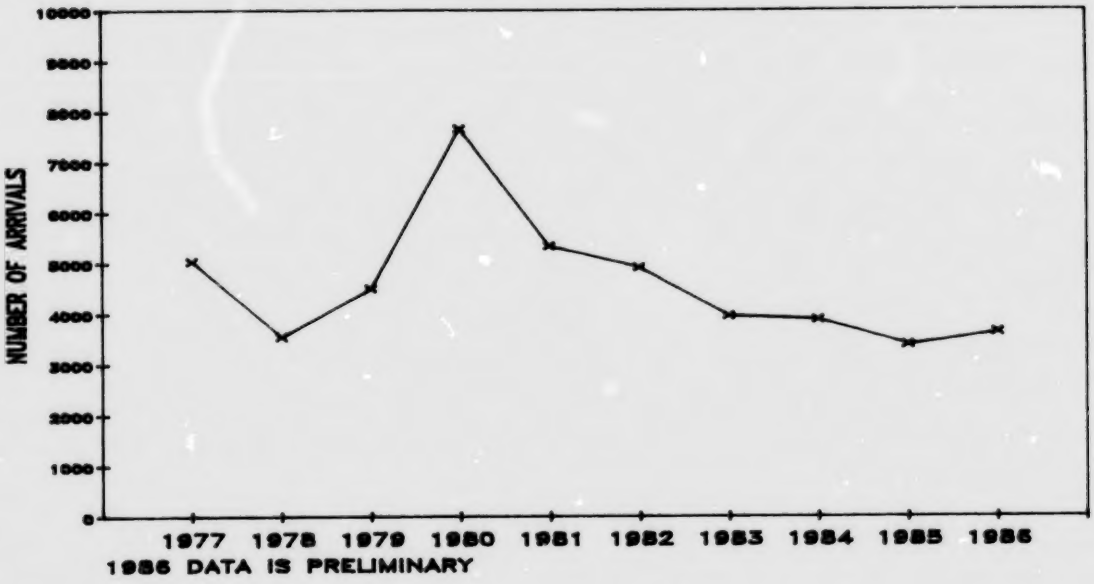
In terms of number of immigrants landing per province, Ontario increased the most with an increase over 1985 of 7,610 (18.7%), but in terms of percentages, Quebec showed an increase of 3,942 (26.5%) for the same time period. Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, British Columbia , and the Northwest Territories/Yukon all experienced slight decreases (Table 1).

Manitoba dropped below its 4% - 5% of the national level to 3.75% (Table 2). Manitoba's proportion of Canadian population over the same period was 4.1%. Most provinces were consistent in their proportional intake except for Ontario, which increased its annual percentage of total landings to 49.6% in 1986 from 44.9% in 1983.

On a per capita basis, Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta received the highest levels of immigration in 1986 at 5.2, 4.2, and 4.0 immigrants per

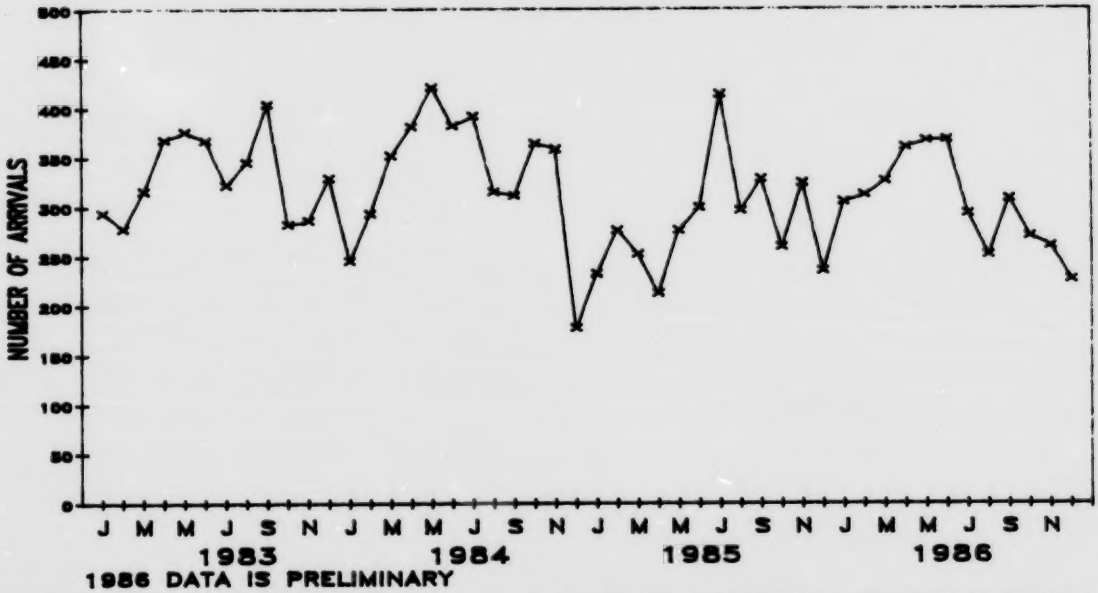
1,000 capita respectively (Table 3). Manitoba is fourth highest at 3.4 per thousand. The maritime provinces have the lowest per capita levels.

FIGURE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TEN YEAR – ANNUAL TOTALS
1977 – 1986



1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

FIGURE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
MONTH OF ARRIVAL
JANUARY 1983 – DECEMBER 1986



1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 1

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

ANNUAL LANDINGS 1983-1986*

Provinces	1983	1984	1985	1986
Newfoundland	275	299	325	266
Prince Edward Island	105	109	113	164
Nova Scotia	833	1,034	974	1,082
New Brunswick	554	600	609	619
Quebec	16,374	14,641	14,884	18,826
Ontario	40,036	41,527	40,730	48,340
Manitoba	3,978	3,903	3,415	3,658
Saskatchewan	1,735	2,150	1,905	1,824
Alberta	10,668	10,670	9,001	9,478
British Columbia	14,447	13,190	12,239	12,227
N.W. Territories/Yukon	132	116	107	106
Not Stated	0	0	0	857
Canada Total	89,157	88,239	84,302	97,447

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.

TABLE 2

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCES

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LANDINGS 1983-1986*

Provinces	1983	1984	1985	1986
Newfoundland	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.27
Prince Edward Island	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.17
Nova Scotia	0.93	1.17	1.16	1.11
New Brunswick	0.62	0.68	0.72	0.64
Quebec	18.37	16.59	17.66	19.32
Ontario	44.91	47.06	48.31	49.61
Manitoba	4.46	4.42	4.05	3.75
Saskatchewan	1.95	2.44	2.26	1.87
Alberta	11.97	12.09	10.68	9.73
British Columbia	16.20	14.09	14.52	12.57
N.W. Territories/Yukon	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.11
Not Stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.

TABLE 3

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

LANDINGS PER 1000 CAPITA 1983-1986*

Provinces	1983	1984	1985	1986
Newfoundland	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.46
Prince Edward Island	0.85	0.88	0.89	1.28
Nova Scotia	0.96	1.20	1.09	1.22
New Brunswick	0.78	0.84	0.82	0.86
Quebec	2.49	2.25	2.25	2.83
Ontario	4.52	4.71	4.50	5.21
Manitoba	3.67	3.73	3.25	3.38
Saskatchewan	1.74	2.17	1.86	1.79
Alberta	4.53	4.52	3.79	3.97
British Columbia	5.09	4.67	4.23	4.18
N.W. Territories/Yukon	1.87	1.64	1.39	1.37
Canada	3.56	3.55	3.35	3.79

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.

SECTION II

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA

A. SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE COUNTRIES (Tables 4 and 5)

Traditionally, Asian/Pacific countries have been the area from which most of Manitoba's immigrants originate. This is followed by Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In the past ten years there has been a shift from European countries to Asian/Pacific countries and Central and South American countries. The movement from the U.S.A. has also increased at the expense of Europe and the United Kingdom. During the period 1983-1986, immigration from most of the world areas was stable except for the proportion from South and Central America which increased from 10.0% in 1984 to 15.4% in 1986 (Table 4). The actual number of newcomers increased from 392 to 562 (43.4%) during the same period.

There was a slight decrease in the number of immigrants from all top ten source countries in 1983 compared to 1986. The top ten source countries are the main countries of last permanent residence for immigrants destined for Manitoba. The top ten source countries account for approximately two-thirds of all immigration. Other individual countries make up less than 2% each of annual immigration.

Vietnam and the Philippines have been the dominant source countries during the period 1983-1986 (Table 5). Vietnam was the top source country in 1984 and 1985 and the Philippines in 1983 and 1986. During this period 2,215 newcomers were from the Philippines followed by 2,052 newcomers from Vietnam, 1,203 from Poland, 931 from the U.S.A., and 780 from India.

The number of immigrants from Poland steadily decreased from 333 in 1983 to 204 in 1985 (a decline of 38.7%) and then increased to 382 in 1986 (an increase of 87.3%). Most of the immigrants from Poland are still of the

designated class category which is similar in nature to the refugee class (80.6% in 1986).

B. COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION (Table 6)

Winnipeg is by far the predominant centre of destination for immigration to Manitoba. More than three-quarters of Manitoba's annual immigration is destined for Winnipeg. Other places of destination in 1986 were Brandon (5.4%), Thompson (0.7%), Steinbach and Portage la Prarie at 0.4% each.

C. IMMIGRATION CLASS (Figures 3 to 4d, Tables 7 to 9)

Family class immigration is the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba, representing 44.0% of 1986 immigration (Table 7, Figure 3). Convention refugees and designated class immigrants were the second largest class at 35.4% The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 17.9% of 1985 immigration. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 2.7% of total immigration in 1985.

Family class immigration remains the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba over the 1983-1986 period, averaging 46.1% of total immigration.

Convention refugee and designated class immigration has steadily increased from 836 in 1983 (21.0%) to 1,295 in 1986 (35.4%), an increase of 54.9% over the four year period. Part of this change can be attributed to an increase in intake from Poland, El Salvador, Kampuchea and Ethiopia (Table 8). The number of convention refugees and designated class immigrants from Poland increased from 146 in 1983 to 308 in 1986, an increase of 110.9%. The number from El Salvador increased from 76 in 1983 to 166 in 1985 but then decreased to 146 for 1986 representing an overall change of 92.1%. The percentage change for the numbers from Kampuchea was an 88.4% increase for the 1983-1986 time period. Ethiopia had 54 immigrants in this component in 1983 as compared to 88 in 1986 (a percentage change of 62.9%).

The independent class component has been steadily decreasing from 993 (25.0%) in 1983 to 754 (20.6%) in 1986, a decrease of 24.1%. The categories which played a role in these reductions are the assisted relatives, which dropped from 241 in 1983 to 98 in 1986 (a decrease of 59.3%), and the self-employed immigrants, which dropped from 275 to 60 for the same period (a decrease of 78.2%). The reductions in the independent class component are a result of the federal government's May 1982 temporary restriction on selected worker immigration. The restriction applied to independents without prearranged employment. The pre-restriction years of 1980 and 1981 saw levels of 2,273 and 2,199 independent class immigrants respectively. From 1980 (2,273) to 1986 (754), the percentage change in this class was 66.8%.

The source countries for independent class immigrants vary from year to year. Overall, the source areas are made up of Asian/Pacific Rim countries (43.2%), followed by European countries (22.3%), the United States (11.2%) and the United Kingdom (10.8%) for the 1983-1986 period (Table 9).

Family class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1986 (Figure 4a, Table 9). They made up 26.4% of 1986's total immigration. The second and third largest groups were the refugee and designated class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim and European countries at 13.0% and 11.7% respectively. This trend is representative of all four years examined in this document (Table 9, Figures 4a to 4d).

D. REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES AND SPONSORSHIPS (Tables 10 and 11, Figure 5)

Refugee and designated class immigrants come to Canada under several programs. Immigrants under the ongoing refugee program and selected designated class immigrants are assisted by the federal government. The family class sponsored and group sponsored refugee and designated class immigrants are considered to be privately sponsored.

Private sponsorship accounted for 25.4% in 1986 (Table 11). This compares to 52.7% in 1980, during the height of the Southeast Asian refugee movement. The number of federal government assisted cases have become increasingly predominant since 1981, accounting for 74.6% in 1986.

E. SEX AND AGE (Tables 12 to 14)

There have not been any major shifts in the age group distribution over the past four years. The proportion of the 16-24 year age group decreased 3.5 percentage points from 25.2% in 1983 to 21.7% in 1986 (Table 12). The 25-34 year age group increased by 6.2 percentage points over the same period. The proportion of annual immigration falling into the aggregated age cohort of 16-64 years is 62.2%. Over one quarter of all immigrants are either under 16 or over 64 years of age.

The ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years (Table 13).

Table 14 presents the family status, marital status and sex distributions of immigrants aged 65 years plus for the period 1983-1986. The male to female ratio for elderly immigrants for the four year period was 1.0:1.2, slightly lower than for the general immigrant population.

F. FAMILY STATUS (Table 15)

Generally, 50% of all independent class immigrants are principal applicants. This proportion rises to 60% for refugee/designated class immigrants and to 70% for family class immigrants. Approximately one third of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and two thirds are dependent children and adults. These proportions have not changed significantly in the past four years.

G. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY AND LANDINGS BY MOTHER TONGUE (Tables 16 to 18, Figure 6)

The proportion of immigrants having English language ability decreased from 48.6% of total immigration in 1983 to 40.1% in 1985 and then increased to 44.5% in 1986 (Table 16).

The proportion of immigrants having French or both English and French language ability remained fairly constant at less than 2% for each category during the period 1983-1986.

There has been a high positive correlation (0.84) in the last four years between the proportions of refugee/designated class immigration and the proportions of immigrants not having Canadian language capability.

Figure 6 presents the Canadian language capability of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1986 by their class of immigration (proportions for each of the classes are similar to previous years). Refugee/designated class immigration and the assisted relative category of independent class immigration have the highest proportions with no Canadian language capability, 86.3% and 51.0%, respectively. Independent and family class immigration have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 74.5% and 57.6% respectively.

With regard to immigrant children, the proportion not having Canadian language capability over the 1983-1986 period was 62.5% (Table 17). There were no significant differences between the years.

English ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 16.1% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1986 (Table 18). This proportion changed little over the four year period.

Tagalog and Polish mother tongue immigrants ranked second and third in the top ten mother tongue list in 1986 with 13.1% and 10.6% of total immigration respectively.

The number of immigrants indicating Cantonese as their mother tongue ranked fourth in 1986 at 9.0% but ranked second in 1984 and 1985 at 11.7% and 14.1% respectively.

H. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING (Tables 19 and 20)

The proportion of working age immigrants (ages 16-65) having "secondary or less" education has decreased from 59.2% in 1983 to 55.5% in 1986. The proportion indicating "some university but no degree" and "bachelor's degree" increased from 4.6% to 6.4% and 6.7% to 8.0% respectively.

The proportion of working age immigrants with no education at all remains constant at 12.5% to 13.5%.

Similar trends are evident in Table 20 with regard to comparisons in the number of years of schooling for immigrants. Of particular significance is the reduction in proportions of immigrants 6-15 years of age indicating zero years of schooling: 27.5% in 1980 declining to 19.9% in 1983 with further reductions to 16.8% in 1986. Also significant is the change in the proportion of immigrants 16-64 years of age having more than 12 years of schooling, 18.7% in 1980 as compared to 27.6% in 1983 and 33.0% in 1986.

TABLE 4

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

WORLD AREAS OF CLPR** 1983-1986*

	Year of Arrival			
CLPR World Area	1983	1984	1985	1986
Africa/Middle East	178 4.5%	227 5.8%	194 5.7%	234 6.4%
Asia/Pacific	2026 50.9%	2085 53.4%	1746 51.1%	1738 47.5%
Central and South America	457 11.5%	392 10.0%	515 15.1%	562 15.4%
United States of America	249 6.3%	242 6.2%	211 6.2%	229 6.3%
Europe	892 22.4%	755 19.3%	610 17.9%	748 20.4%
United Kingdom	177 4.4%	202 5.2%	139 4.1%	141 3.9%
Total	3979	3903	3415	3652

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 5

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES (CLPR)** 1983-1986*

1983	#	%
Philippines	841	21.1
Vietnam	404	10.2
Poland	333	8.4
U.S.A.	249	6.3
India	237	6.0
Hong Kong	212	5.3
Germany	183	4.6
Great Britain	177	4.4
El Salvador	89	2.2
China	59	1.5
Top Ten	2,784	70.0

1984	#	%
Vietnam	638	16.3
Philippines	481	12.3
Hong Kong	297	7.6
Poland	284	7.3
U.S.A.	242	6.2
India	219	5.6
Great Britain	202	5.2
Germany	137	3.5
Laos	132	3.4
Kampuchea	107	2.7
Top Ten	2,739	70.2

1985	#	%
Vietnam	628	18.4
Philippines	349	10.2
Hong Kong	266	7.8
U.S.A.	211	6.2
Poland	204	6.0
El Salvador	185	5.4
Great Britain	139	4.1
India	122	3.6
Kampuchea	111	3.3
Guyana	64	1.9
Top Ten	2,279	65.7

1986	#	%
Philippines	544	14.9
Poland	382	10.4
Vietnam	382	10.4
U.S.A.	229	6.3
Hong Kong	214	5.9
India	202	5.5
El Salvador	159	4.3
Great Britain	141	3.9
Kampuchea	130	3.6
Ethiopia	90	2.5
Top Ten	2,473	67.6

% - percent of total annual immigration
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 6

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION 1983-1986*

1983	#	%
Winnipeg	3.297	82.9
Brandon	101	2.5
Thompson	42	1.1
Boissevain	27	0.7
Portage la Prarie	21	0.5
Steinbach	19	0.5
Carman	16	0.4
Winkler	14	0.4
Russell	12	0.3
Selkirk	10	0.3
Top Ten	3,559	89.5

1984	#	%
Winnipeg	3,210	82.2
Brandon	96	2.5
Steinbach	28	0.7
Winkler	26	0.7
Thompson	18	0.5
Flin Flon	14	0.4
Portage la Prarie	9	0.2
Selkirk	9	0.2
The Pas	4	0.1
Russell	1	0.1
Top Ten	3,415	87.5

1985	#	%
Winnipeg	2,947	86.3
Brandon	89	10.2
Winkler	27	7.8
Thompson	18	6.2
Steinbach	16	6.0
Portage la Prarie	7	5.4
Selkirk	6	4.1
The Pas	4	3.6
Flin Flon	3	3.3
Waskada	3	1.9
Top Ten	3,120	91.4

1986	#	%
Winnipeg	3,315	90.6
Brandon	55	5.4
Thompson	24	0.7
Steinbach	16	0.4
Portage la Prarie	13	0.4
The Pas	12	0.3
Winkler	11	0.3
Selkirk	9	0.2
Flin Flon	2	0.1
Waskada	2	0.1
Top Ten	3,459	94.6

% - percent of total annual immigration
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 7

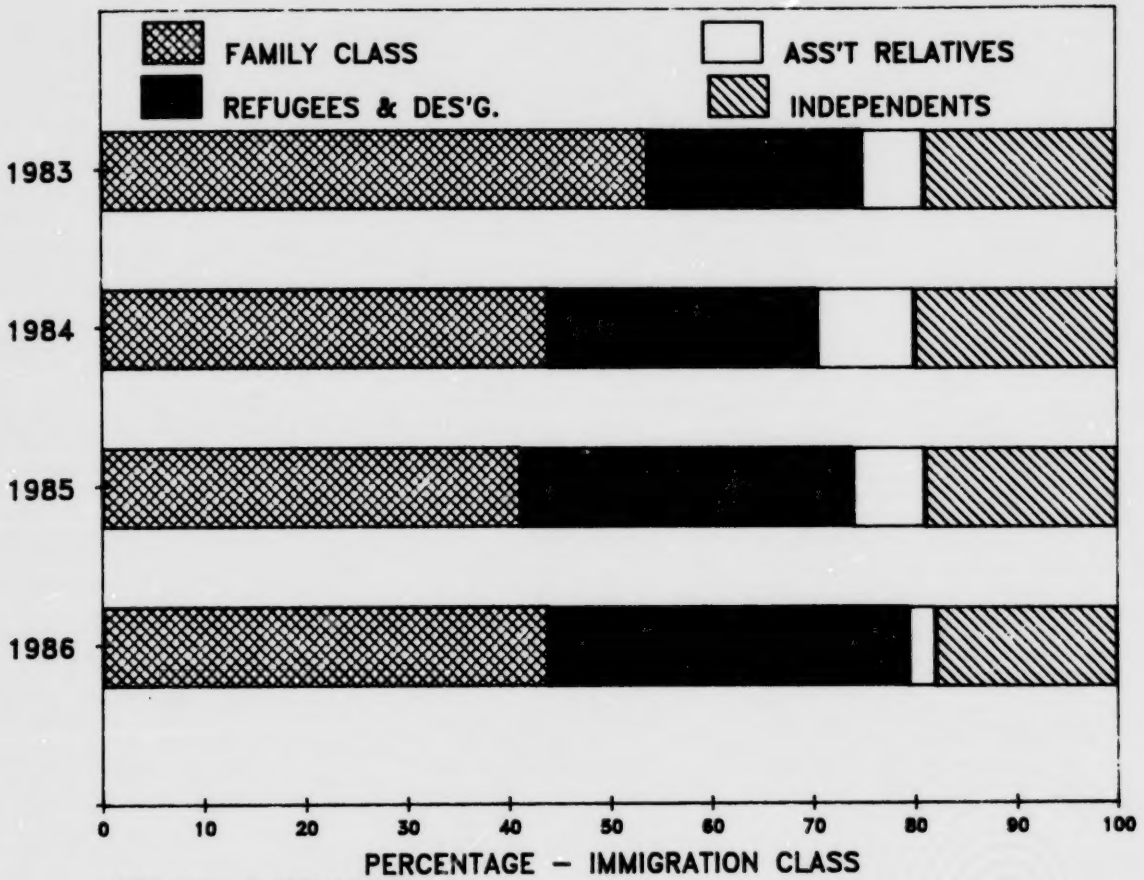
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

IMMIGRATION CLASS 1983-1986*

	Year of Arrival			
Immigration Class	1983	1984	1985	1986
Family Class	2150	1720	1409	1609
	54.0%	44.1%	41.3%	44.0%
Convention Refugees & Designated Class	836	1030	1115	1295
	21.0%	26.4%	32.7%	35.4%
Independent Class (all categories)	993	1153	891	754
	25.0%	29.5%	26.0%	20.6%
Independent Class Categories				
Retired	38	44	41	29
	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	.8%
Assisted Relatives	241	376	244	98
	6.1%	9.6%	7.1%	2.7%
Entrepreneurs	95	157	205	143
	2.4%	4.0%	6.0%	3.9%
Self-Employed	275	216	84	60
	6.9%	5.5%	2.5%	1.6%
Other Independents	344	360	317	424
	8.6%	9.2%	9.3%	11.6%
Total	3979	3903	3415	3658

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS
1983 – 1986



1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 8

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP FIVE SOURCE COUNTRIES

OF CONVENTION REFUGEES AND DESIGNATED CLASS IMMIGRANTS

1983-1986*

1983	#	%
Vietnam	219	26.2
Poland	146	17.5
El Salvador	76	9.1
Kampuchea	69	8.3
Czechoslovakia	66	7.9
Top Five	576	69.0

1984	#	%
Vietnam	234	22.7
Poland	174	16.9
Laos	132	12.8
Kampuchea	103	10.0
El Salvador	92	8.9
Top Five	735	71.3

1985	#	%
Vietnam	287	26.3
El Salvador	166	15.2
Poland	145	13.3
Kampuchea	87	8.0
Ethiopia	59	5.4
Top Five	744	68.2

1986	#	%
Poland	308	23.8
Vietnam	267	20.6
El Salvador	146	11.3
Kampuchea	130	10.0
Ethiopia	88	6.8
Top Five	939	72.5

% - percent of total annual convention refugee and designated class immigration.
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 9

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

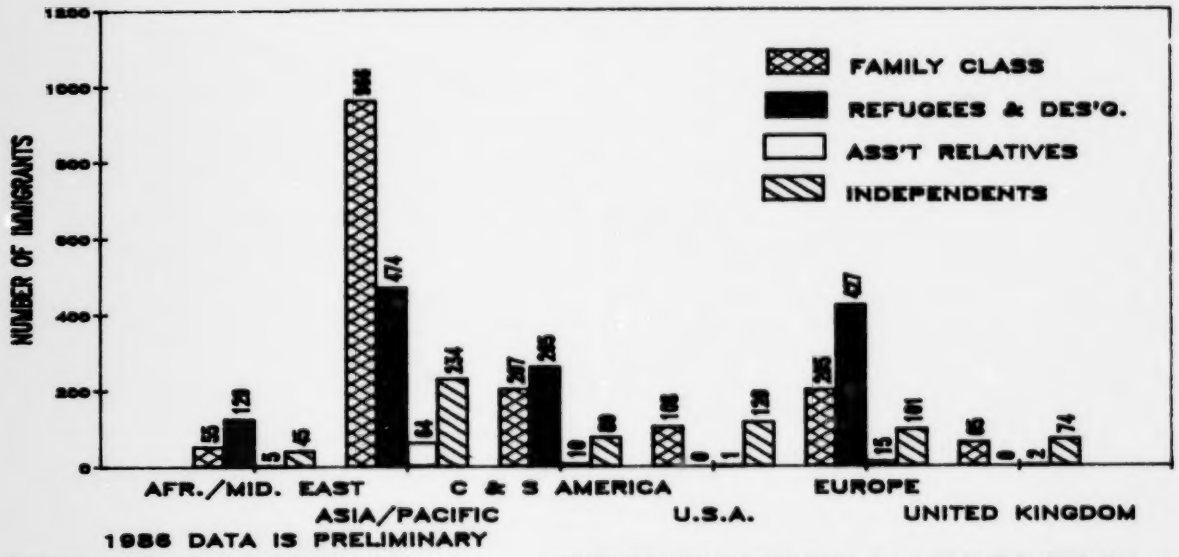
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREAS 1983-1986*

Immigration Class	Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	Central & South America	United States of America	Europe	United Kingdom
Family Class						
1983	44	1399	258	133	236	80
1984	53	1030	180	148	253	56
1985	35	834	196	116	180	48
1986	55	966	207	108	205	65
Convention Refugees & Designated Classes						
1983	101	329	106	1	298	1
1984	140	480	122	1	287	
1985	110	448	284		273	
1986	129	474	265		427	
Assisted Relatives						
1983	1	113	45		74	8
1984	2	285	26	1	58	4
1985	3	197	9	1	29	5
1986	5	64	10	1	15	2
Retired Immigrants						
1983	2			19	17	
1984	6	15		13	2	8
1985	5	9	1	19	5	2
1986		6	2	17	2	2
Entrepreneurs						
1983	4	81	4	2	3	1
1984	4	127	4		19	3
1985	5	171		6	20	3
1986	4	122	7		7	2
Self-Employed						
1983	6	14	3	7	187	58
1984		25		4	97	90
1985	4	4		6	36	34
1986		7	2	3	28	20
Other Independents						
1983	20	90	41	87	77	29
1984	22	123	60	75	39	41
1985	32	83	25	63	67	47
1986	41	99	69	100	64	50

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 4a

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1986



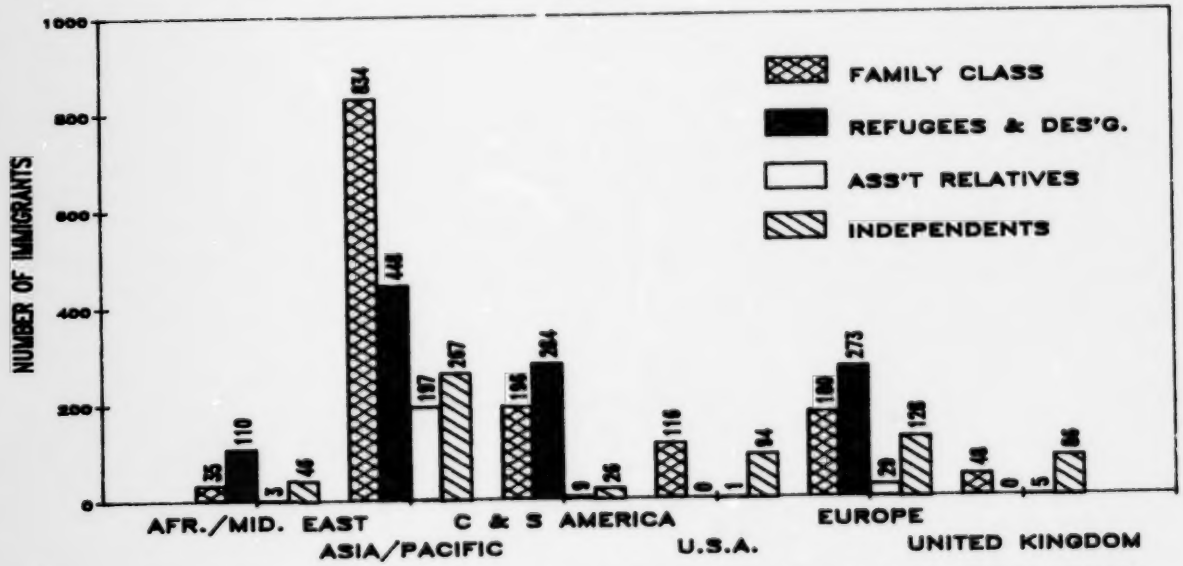
1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 4b

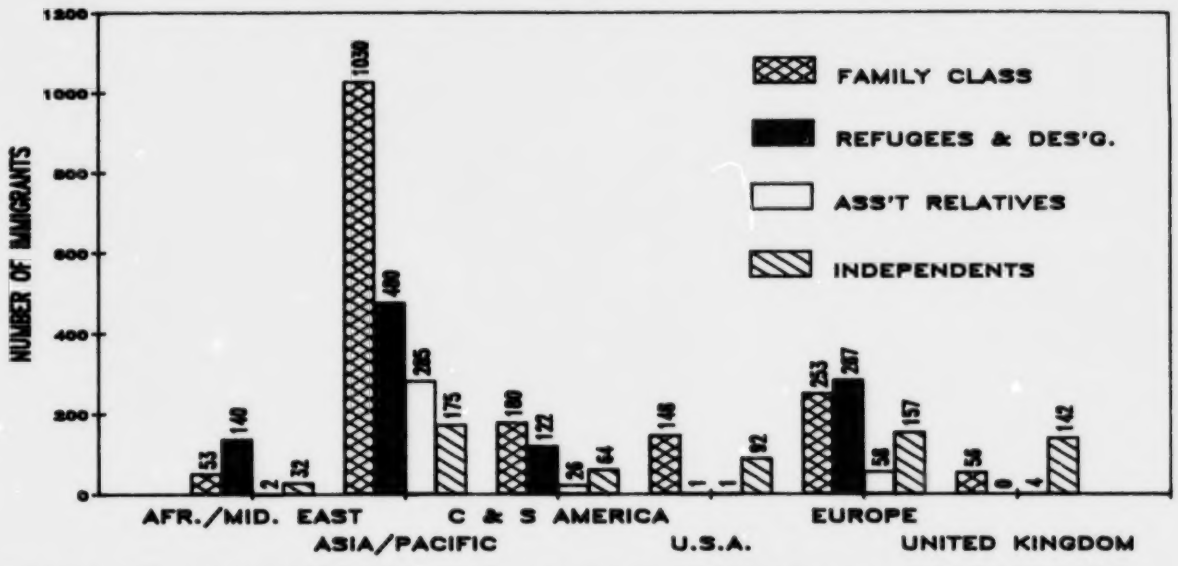
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1985



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

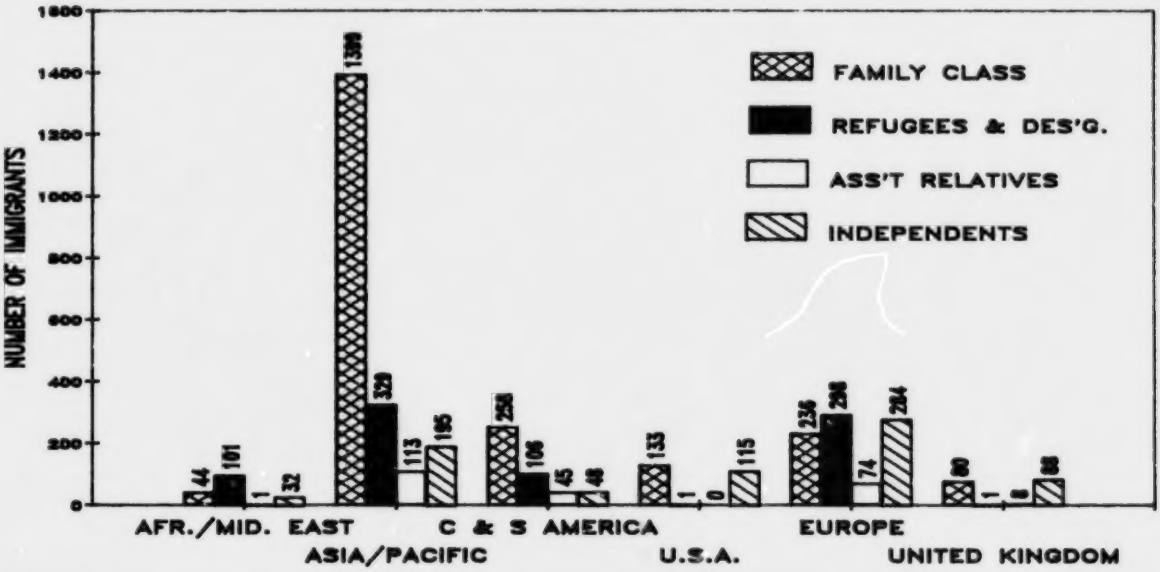
FIGURE 4c
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1984



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 4d
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORLD AREA
1983



SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 10

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES 1983-1986**

	Year of Arrival			
Immigration Category	1983	1984	1985	1986
Convention Refugees				
Ongoing Refugee Program	177	227	281	248
*Family Class Sponsored	2	5	7	10
*Group Sponsored	35	34	63	61
Disabled (T.B.)		2		13
Others	3	5	1	
Designated Class				
Selected Class	335	499	560	685
*Family Class Sponsored	57	31	23	36
*Group Sponsored	169	225	165	222
Others	2	1	7	18
Disabled (T.B.)	56	1	8	2
Total Refugees & Designated Class	836	1030	1115	1295

TABLE 11

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

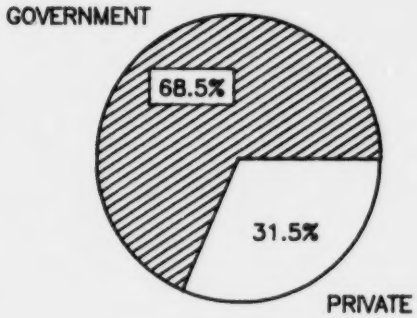
REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS BY SPONSORSHIP 1983 - 1986**

	Year of Arrival			
Immigration Category	1983	1984	1985	1986
Government Sponsored	573	735	857	966
	68.5%	71.4%	76.9%	74.6%
*Private Sponsored	263	295	258	329
	31.5%	28.6%	23.1%	25.4%
Total	836	1030	1115	1295

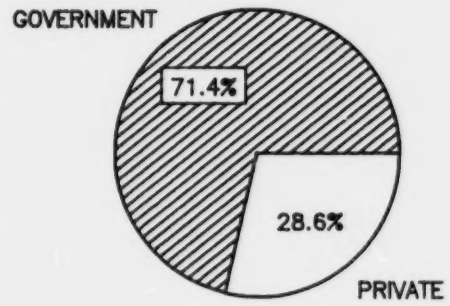
* Privately Sponsored
** 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 5

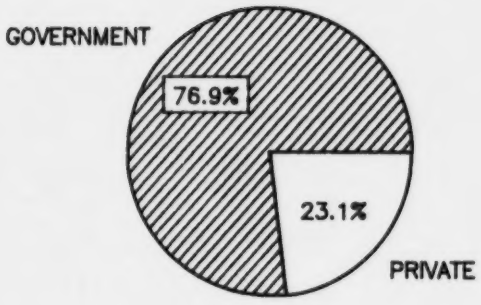
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF SPONSORSHIP FOR THE REFUGEE & DESIGNATED CLASS
1983 – 1986



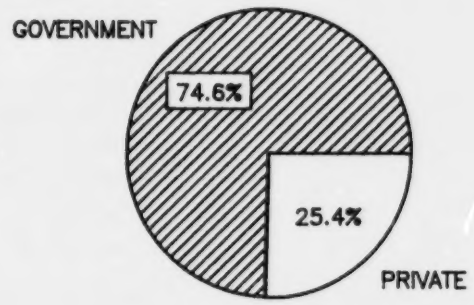
1983



1984



1985



1986

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 12

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

AGE GROUP PERCENTAGES 1983-1986*

	Year of Arrival			
Age Groups	1983	1984	1985	1986
0 to 5 Years	5.2%	6.6%	6.8%	6.4%
6 to 15 Years	13.2%	13.4%	13.1%	14.2%
16 to 24 Years	25.2%	24.4%	23.9%	21.7%
25 to 34 Years	23.9%	26.3%	27.0%	30.1%
35 to 44 Years	9.3%	10.0%	11.1%	10.4%
45 to 64 Years	16.2%	13.6%	12.9%	12.2%
65 Or More Years	6.7%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 13

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

PERCENTAGES BY SEX 1983 - 1986*

	Year of Arrival			
Sex	1983	1984	1985	1986
Male	50.9%	50.8%	51.4%	52.8%
Female	49.1%	49.2%	48.6%	47.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 14

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

FAMILY STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS BY SEX OF ELDERLY IMMIGRANTS

1983-1986*

	Marital Status										Total
	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1983											
Principal Applicants	2	4	86	5	18	97	2	4	1	3	222
Spouses			1	43							44
Dependents						1					1
											267
1984											
Principal Applicants	2	4	67	7	24	66		5		3	178
Spouses			2	25							27
Dependents											
											205
1985											
Principal Applicants	1	6	51		17	72	2	2		3	154
Spouses				22							22
Dependents						1					1
											173
1986											
Principal Applicants		4	66	4	17	56	1		1	4	153
Spouses			3	28							31
Dependents											
											184

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 15

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

FAMILY STATUS BY IMMIGRATION CLASS 1983-1986*

	Immigration Classes and Categories						
Family Status	Family Class	Convention Refugee & Designated	Retired	Assisted Relatives	Entre-preneurs	Self-employed	Other Independents
1983							
Principal Applicants	1364	498	23	130	26	98	190
Spouses	22	115	11	30	23	64	66
Dependents	564	223	4	81	46	113	88
Total	1950	836	38	241	95	275	344
1984							
Principal Applicants	1169	582	28	190	42	55	222
Spouses	159	147	10	54	37	47	56
Dependents	392	301	6	132	78	114	82
Total	1720	1030	44	376	157	216	360
1985							
Principal Applicants	985	641	27	126	58	23	182
Spouses	119	159	8	39	50	18	58
Dependents	305	315	6	79	97	43	77
Total	1409	1115	41	244	205	84	317
1986							
Principal Applicants	1127	741	19	72	41	18	217
Spouses	139	194	7	11	34	15	83
Dependents	342	360	3	15	68	27	124
Total	1608	1295	29	98	143	60	424

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 16

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

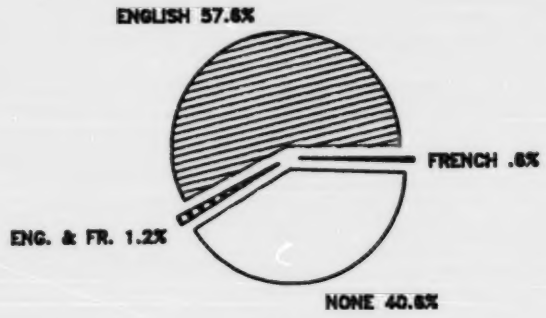
PERCENTAGES BY CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY

1983-1986*

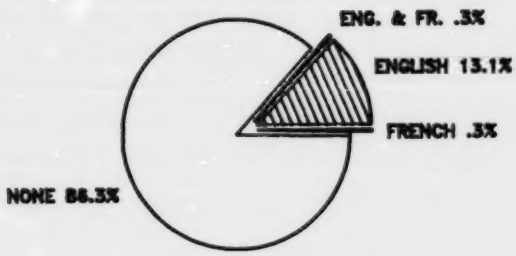
	1983	1984	1985	1986
English	48.6%	42.7%	40.1%	44.5%
French	.7%	.8%	.6%	.4%
English/French	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
None	49.2%	55.5%	58.1%	53.7%

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

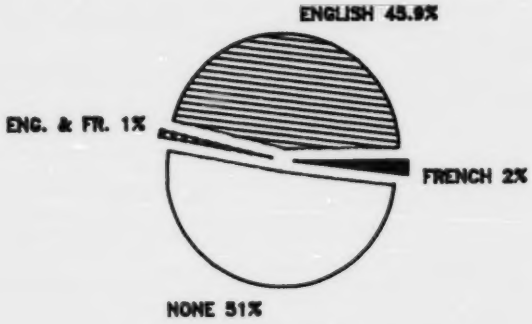
FIGURE 6
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY BY IMMIGRATION CLASS
1986



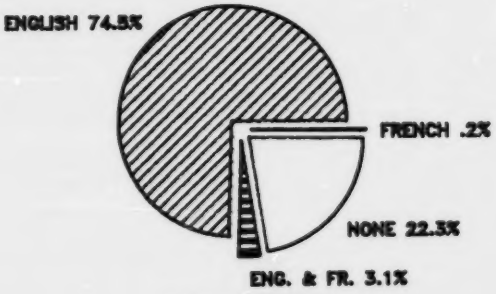
FAMILY CLASS



REFUGEES & DES'G.



ASS'T RELATIVES



INDEPENDENTS

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 17

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY OF SCHOOL AGED IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

(AGES 6 - 15 YEARS) 1983-1986*

	English	French	English/ French	None	Total
1983					
6 to 7 Years	23	2		50	95
8 to 9 Years	22			69	91
10 to 11 Years	27	1		66	94
12 to 13 Years	57	1		60	118
14 to 15 Years	78	2		65	145
Total	207	6		310	523
1984					
6 to 7 Years	20			67	87
8 to 9 Years	28	1		74	103
10 to 11 Years	36		1	55	92
12 to 13 Years	54			63	117
14 to 15 Years	64	1		61	126
Total	202	2	1	320	525
1985					
6 to 7 Years	12			60	72
8 to 9 Years	21			64	85
10 to 11 Years	26	1		58	85
12 to 13 Years	34	2		58	94
14 to 15 Years	49	1		59	109
Total	142	4		299	445
1986					
6 to 7 Years	22			73	95
8 to 9 Years	23			75	98
10 to 11 Years	37			63	100
12 to 13 Years	61			59	120
14 to 15 Years	47			59	106
Total	190			329	519

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 18

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

LANDINGS BY TOP TEN MOTHER TONGUES 1983-1986*

1983	#	%
Tagalog	712	17.9
English	634	15.9
Cantonese	433	10.9
Polish	346	8.7
German	296	7.4
Vietnamese	207	5.2
Punjabi	195	4.9
Spanish	164	4.1
Other S.E.Asian	139	3.5
Other African	90	2.3
Top Ten	3,216	80.8

1984	#	%
English	619	15.9
Cantonese	611	11.7
Tagalog	433	11.1
Polish	280	7.2
Vietnamese	271	6.9
German	237	6.1
Punjabi	194	5.0
Spanish	156	4.0
Other Chinese	145	3.7
Lao	128	3.3
Top Ten	2,974	74.9

1985	#	%
English	515	15.1
Cantonese	482	14.1
Vietnamese	414	12.1
Spanish	325	9.5
Tagalog	291	8.5
Polish	207	6.1
German	132	3.9
Other Chinese	107	3.1
Punjabi	106	3.1
Khmer	82	2.4
Top Ten	2,661	77.9

1986	#	%
English	590	16.1
Tagalog	478	13.1
Polish	388	10.6
Cantonese	329	9.0
Spanish	321	8.8
Vietnamese	263	7.2
Punjabi	154	4.2
Other African	131	3.6
Khmer	121	3.3
German	111	3.0
Top Ten	2,886	78.9

% - percent of total annual immigration
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 19

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (PERCENTAGES)

(16 - 65 Years) 1983-1986*

Education Qualifications	Year of Arrival			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
None	12.9%	13.5%	13.2%	12.5%
Secondary or Less	59.2%	59.0%	58.6%	55.5%
Trade Certificate/Diploma	8.9%	10.9%	9.8%	9.9%
Non-University Certificate/Diploma	3.4%	3.8%	3.3%	3.9%
Some University No Degree	4.6%	4.4%	6.0%	6.4%
Bachelors Degree	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	8.0%
Some Post-Graduate	.7%	.6%	.8%	.8%
Masters Degree	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%
Doctorate Degree	.8%	.6%	.8%	.8%

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 20

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

YEARS OF SCHOOLING BY PERCENTAGE WITHIN AGE GROUPS

1983-1986*

	Years of Schooling						
	No Schooling	1 - 6 Years	7 - 9 Years	10 - 12 Years	13 - 14 Years	15 - 16 Years	More Than 16 Years
1983							
6-15 Years	19.9%	63.1%	16.3%	.8%			
16-64 Years	4.2%	15.2%	15.7%	36.2%	11.5%	8.4%	7.7%
65+ Years	28.1%	30.7%	18.4%	12.7%	3.0%	1.9%	2.2%
1984							
6-15 Years	18.5%	63.6%	16.2%	1.7%			
16-64 Years	4.3%	17.0%	16.8%	36.5%	11.0%	7.5%	6.7%
65+ Years	25.4%	28.3%	15.6%	21.5%	2.9%	3.4%	2.9%
1985							
6-15 Years	16.9%	64.9%	16.4%	1.6%			
16-64 Years	3.9%	17.0%	16.0%	34.4%	11.5%	8.8%	8.4%
65+ Years	29.4%	29.4%	15.3%	16.4%	2.3%	6.2%	1.1%
1986							
6-15 Years	16.8%	67.2%	15.0%	.8%			
16-64 Years	3.6%	14.7%	13.9%	34.7%	13.2%	10.9%	8.9%
65+ Years	24.5%	34.2%	14.7%	17.9%	2.2%	3.3%	3.3%

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

SECTION III

WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

A. TYPES OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

This section examines demographic and employment information for working age immigrants (ages 16-65 years). There are two major groups of working age immigrants: "workers" and "non-workers". Workers are those immigrants indicating an intention to work once they have landed. Non-workers are those who do not indicate an intent to work and consist mainly of spouses and dependents.

The worker category of working age immigrants is made up of "selected workers" and "non-selected workers". The main difference is that selected workers are immigrants who have been selected on the basis of points allocated according to age, education, knowledge of English and French, relatives in Canada, and employment opportunities in the area of destination (the point system). Non-selected workers do not compete for admittance to Canada based on the point system.

Selected workers are the principal applicants of the independent class including assisted relatives. Entrepreneurs and self-employed immigrants are members of the independent class but are not assessed according to employment opportunities in the area of destination. They are, on the other hand, assessed according to criteria relating to the viability of their business proposal and the number of jobs created by their entrepreneurial ventures which must be met before they are granted landed immigrant status.

B. IMMIGRATION CLASS OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 21, Figure 7 and 8)

In 1986, there were 2,699 immigrants destined for Manitoba who were of working age. This represents 73.8% of the total number of Manitoba-destined immigrants in 1986. Of these working age immigrants, 32.5% were non-workers. Of the workers, 15.0% were selected workers, 81.8%

were non-selected, 2.3% were entrepreneurs, and 1.0% were self-employed.

The majority (96.8%) of the non-selected workers were family class and refugee/designated class immigrants.

In 1986, non-workers consisted of family class (65.8%), independent (16.7%), refugee/designated class (16.2%) and assisted relatives (1.3%). These proportions are similar to those of the previous three years.

The proportions of selected workers have remained below 15.0% since 1982 (Figure 7). This drop is due to the federal government's policy temporarily restricting selected worker immigration to those who have prearranged employment.

Approximately one-third of all selected workers in the 1983-1986 time period have arranged employment (Figure 8). The levels have been fairly consistent over the period.

C. SOURCE COUNTRIES OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Tables 22 to 24)

The major source country for selected workers in 1986 was the United States with 15.0% of the total number of selected workers (Table 22). Hong Kong and the Philippines were second with 10.6% each. Over two-thirds of the selected workers came from only ten countries.

Poland was the major contributor in 1986 to the non-selected workers, with 21.4% coming from that country. Vietnam and the Philippines followed with 9.0% of the total number of non-selected workers. These three countries alone accounted for 39.4% of the total number of non-selected workers.

In the non-worker category of working age immigrants, 20.6% indicated the Philippines as their source country in 1983. India was the second

major contributor with 9.7%, and Hong Kong was third with 8.9% of the total.

Of the 18 self-employed immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1986, 77.8% came from five source countries (Table 23). Great Britain was the main source country with 38.9% of the total number of self-employed immigrants. Switzerland and the Netherlands followed with 16.7% and 11.1% respectively.

Of the 41 entrepreneurs, 29 came from Hong Kong, 4 from South Korea, and 3 from Germany (Table 23).

D. SEX AND AGE OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 24, Figure 9)

The male/female ratio for selected workers destined for Manitoba in 1986 was 2:1. This ratio increased to 2.6:1.0 for the 45-54 age group but was 1.0:1.2 for the 25-29 age groups. The aggregated age cohorts of 25-44 account for 64.1% of all selected workers.

The male/female ratio for non-selected workers was 2:1 in 1986. The ratio was highest for males in the 55-64 age group with a ratio of 3:0. The aggregated age cohorts 25-44 represented 64.5% of the total number of non-selected workers.

Females outnumbered males in all age cohorts of non-workers. The overall ratio for working age non-workers was 1.0:3.1. Only 29.0% of the non-workers were in the 25-44 age groups with 40.4% in the 16-24 age groups and 21.2% in the 55-64 age group.

Non-workers consist of working age spouses, dependent children, students and retirees (Figure 9). The annual proportion of all categories of non-workers has been relatively constant during the 1983-1986 period.

E. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 25)

The non-selected worker and non-worker categories indicate significantly higher levels of having no Canadian language capability (57.6% and 48.1% respectively) as compared to selected workers (16.8%) in 1986.

All of the entrepreneurial and self-employed immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1986 had Canadian language capability. This compares to an average of 49.1% for all working age immigrants and 46.3% for all immigrants in general.

F. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS (Table 26)

Only 9.3% of the non-workers of working age indicated they had no formal education. This compares to 22.0% for entrepreneurs and 44.4% for self-employed immigrants. Few non-workers indicated more than a secondary education (27.8%).

Of the selected workers, 66.3% had more than secondary education, whereas only 44.2% of the non-selected workers had a comparable amount of education. Less than 1.0% of each of these categories indicated no formal education.

G. INTENDED OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS (Tables 27a to 29)

Over the last four years (1983-1986), the major occupational group in which selected worker immigrants to Manitoba have indicated an intention to work is service. The proportion of selected workers indicating this occupational group has fluctuated from a high of 32.1% in 1984 to a low of 15.8% in 1983 (Tables 27a). The 1986 proportion was 23.5%.

The second largest occupational group, with a range from 11.9% in 1986 to 16.0% in 1984, is product fabricating, assembling, and repairing occupations. The only exception was in 1985 when the proportion of

occupations in medicine and health outranked the product fabricating, assembling, and repairing occupations.

The "not classified" category includes occupations which are not elsewhere classified in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO). This category also includes a number of immigrants who indicated an intention to work but did not indicate a specific occupation. This latter group is sometimes referred to as "new workers", the majority being non-selected workers. The proportion of new workers who were non-selected workers ranged from 92.3% to 97.2% during the 1983-1986 period.

The mean proportion of the "not classified" category fluctuated from a low of 18.1% in 1981 to a high of 26.9% of total workers in 1983.

More selected than non-selected workers tend to indicate an intention to work in professional occupations. For example, in 1983, 35.0% of selected workers indicated professional occupations. Only 15.4% of non-selected workers indicated such occupations. Similar proportional differences are evident for the previous 3 years.

Four year averages (1983-1986) indicate the following proportions of selected and non-selected workers in their top three major occupational groups:

SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENTAGE TOTAL
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	36.1%
Natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics	9.3%
Medicine and health	7.7%

NON-SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product fabricating, assembling, and repairing	16.4%
Clerical and related	9.5%
Construction	6.1%

The major occupational groups as described above consist of two digit CCDO groupings. More specific analysis ca be achieved by examining four-digit and seven-digit CCDO codes. Table 28a presents four year totals (1983-1986) for the top ten four-digit and seven-digit CCDO

codes for occupations indicated by selected workers and Table 28b presents the same breakdown for 1986. Tables 29a and 29b present information for the non-selected workers by their top ten codes for the same time periods respectively.

Of the 1,080 selected workers destined for Manitoba during the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986, 470 or 43.5% indicated an intention to work in the top ten occupations under the four-digit code (Table 28a). There were 84 (6.7%) of the selected workers that indicated occupations as housekeepers and servants in this same time period. The second most significant occupation was babysitters at 82 (6.5%), followed by ministers of religion and physicians and surgeons at 71 (5.6%) and 61 (4.8%) respectively.

Ministers and clergymen were at the top of the seven-digit occupational list for the 1983-1986 period at 68 (5.4%)(Table 28a). This category was followed by servant and parent helper occupations at 43 (3.4%) each. Housekeepers ranked fourth at 40 (3.2%).

In 1986 ministers of religion ranked first in the four-digit CCDO classification at 24 (8.8%)(Table 28b). This was followed by occupations as housekeepers and servants at 17 (6.2%) and physicians and surgeons at 11 (4.0%). These rankings also hold true for the seven-digit CCDO categories.

During the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986, 731 (11.9%) of all non-selected workers indicated product fabricating, assembling, and repairing as their destined occupation. Of these, 202 (27.6%) were tailors and dressmakers and 170 (23.3%) were motor vehicle mechanics (Table 29a). A more detailed examination reveals that 40.1% of those intending to work as tailors and dressmakers were dressmakers (8553-142) and 31.2% were seamstresses (8553-146). Only 49 of the non-selected workers indicated sewing machine operating as their destined occupation for the four year period. This compares to 17 selected workers.

Only 3.4% of non-selected workers destined for Manitoba in 1986 intended to work as tailors and dressmakers (four-digit CCDO)(Table 29b). Motor vehicle mechanics accounted for another 3.4% followed by general office clerks at 3.1%. On a desegregated basis (seven-digit CCDO), general office clerks ranked number one at 31 (2.1%). Motor vehicle mechanics and seamstresses followed with 25 (1.7%) and 22 (1.5%) respectively.

TABLE 21

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

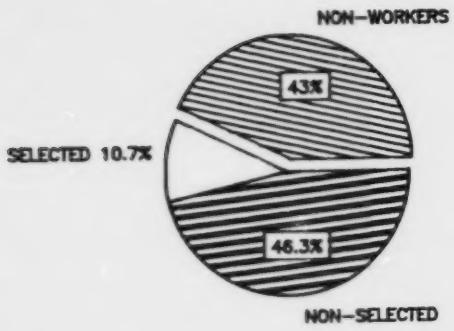
IMMIGRATION CLASS BY WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - 1986*

	Immigration Class									
	Family Class		Convention Refugee & Designated		Assisted Relatives		Independents		Total	
Selected Workers					65	23.8%	208	76.2%	273	100.0%
Non-Selected Workers	630	42.3%	812	54.5%	7	0.5%	40	2.7%	1489	100.0%
Self-Employed							18	100.0%	18	100.0%
Entrepreneurs							41	100.0%	41	100.0%
Non-Workers	578	65.8%	142	16.2%	11	1.3%	147	16.7%	878	100.0%

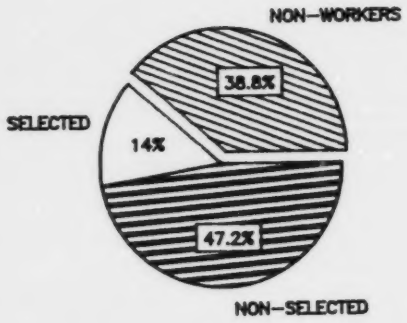
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 7

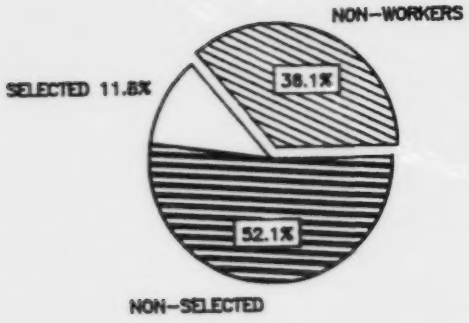
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
SELECTED & NON-SELECTED WORKERS & NON-WORKERS
(Working Age Immigrants) 1983 - 1986



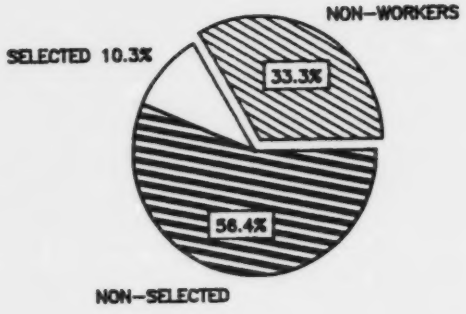
1983



1984



1985



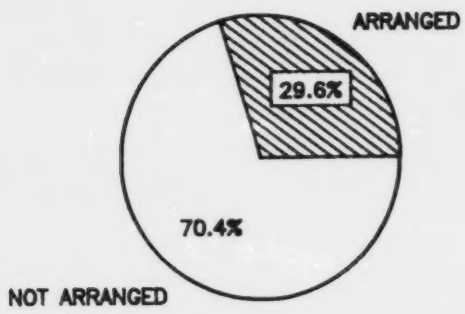
1986

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

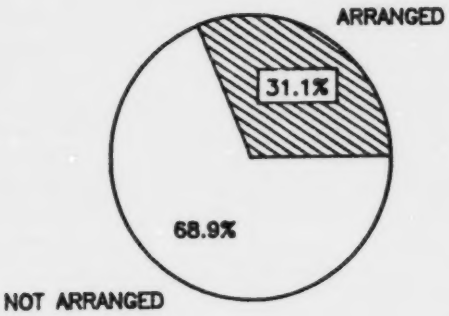
COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

FIGURE 8

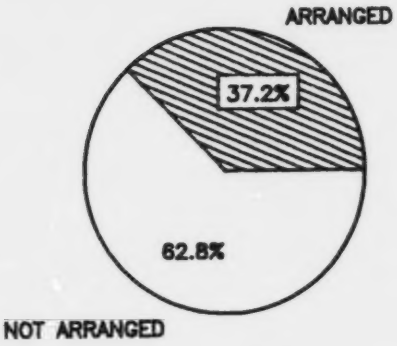
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
SELECTED WORKERS – EMPLOYMENT ARRANGED & NOT ARRANGED
1983 – 1986



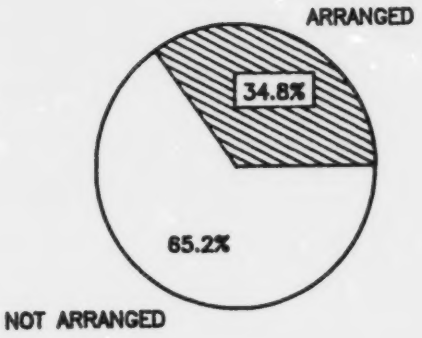
1983



1984



1985



1986

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 22

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - 1986*

Selected Workers

CLPR	#	%
U.S.A.	41	15.0
Hong Kong	29	10.6
Philippines	29	10.6
Guyana	18	6.6
Great Britain	17	6.2
India	15	5.5
Vietnam	11	4.0
Poland	9	3.3
Jamaica	9	3.3
Germany	6	2.2
Top Ten	184	67.4
Total	273	100.0

Non-Selected Workers

CLPR	#	%
Poland	268	21.4
Vietnam	113	9.0
Philippines	112	9.0
Ethiopia	102	8.2
El Salvador	68	5.4
U.S.A	54	4.3
India	42	3.4
Kampuchea	38	3.0
Rumania	29	2.3
Great Britain	27	2.2
Top Ten	878	57.3
Total	1,489	100.0

Non-Workers

CLPR	#	%
Philippines	181	20.6
India	85	9.7
Hong Kong	78	8.9
Vietnam	61	6.9
U.S.A	57	26.5
Poland	52	5.9
Great Britain	28	3.2
Kampuchea	27	3.1
South Korea	22	2.5
Guyana	22	2.5
Top Ten	613	69.8
Total	878	100.0

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 23

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP FIVE SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR

ENTREPRENEURS AND SELF-EMPLOYED IMMIGRANTS - 1986*

Self-Employed

CLPR	#	%
Great Britain	7	38.9
Switzerland	3	16.7
Netherlands	2	11.1
Austria	1	5.6
Germany	1	5.6
Top Five	14	77.8
Total	18	100.0

Entrepreneurs

CLPR	#	%
Hong Kong	29	70.7
South Korea	4	9.8
Germany	3	7.3
Great Britain	1	2.4
Saudi Arabia	1	2.4
Top Five	38	92.7
Total	41	100.0

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 24

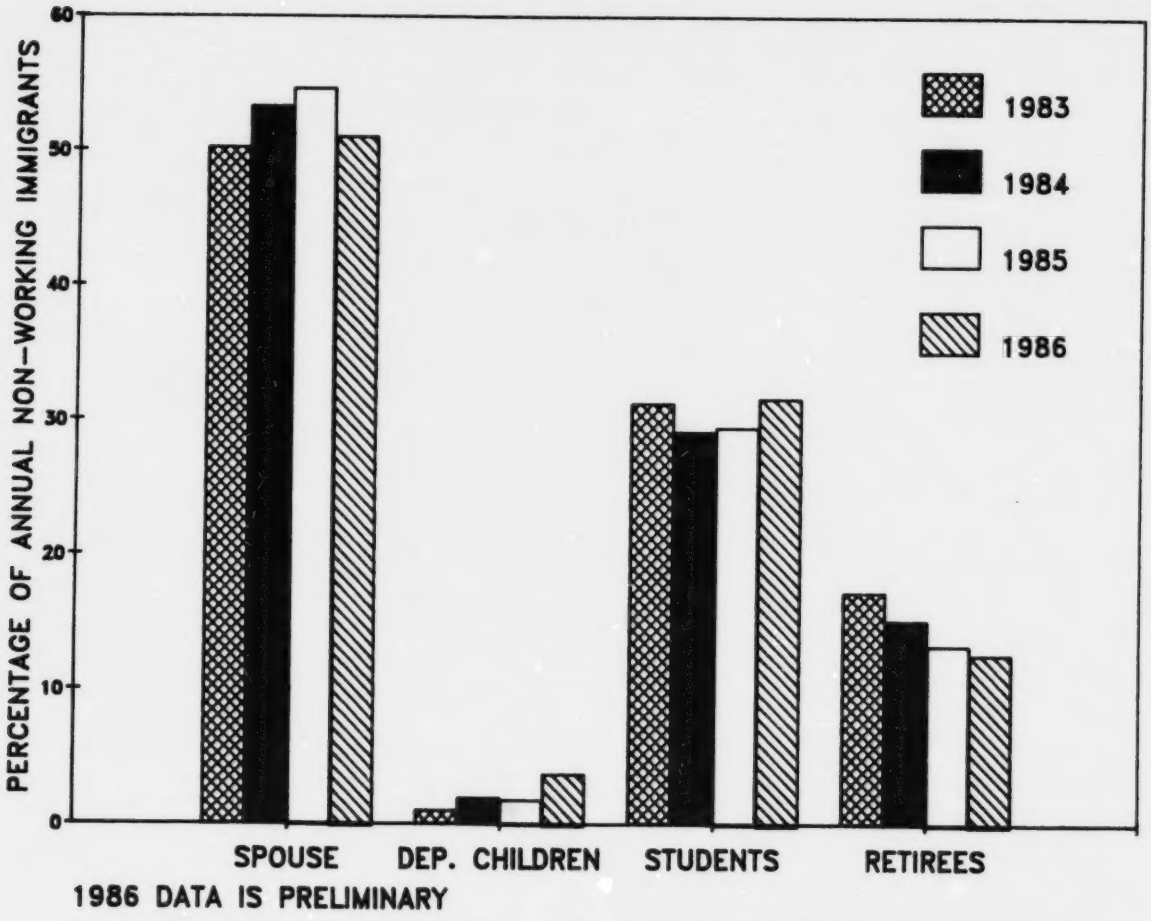
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

AGE AND SEX OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - 1986*

Age Groups	Selected Workers		Non-Selected Workers		Non-Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
16 to 19 Years			20 1.3%	24 1.6%	77 8.8%	95 10.8%
20 to 24 Years	1 0.4%		226 15.2%	141 9.5%	51 5.8%	132 15.0%
25 to 29 Years	9 3.3%	11 4.0%	313 21.0%	134 9.0%	18 21.0%	87 9.9%
30 to 34 Years	55 19.0%	30 7.3%	220 14.8%	84 5.6%	6 0.7%	69 7.9%
35 to 44 Years	45 19.0%	25 7.3%	138 9.3%	71 4.8%	3 0.3%	72 8.2%
45 to 54 Years	52 5.9%	20 1.1%	49 3.3%	29 1.9%	5 0.6%	77 8.8%
55 to 64 Years	5 1.8%	1 0.4%	30 2.0%	10 0.7%	54 6.2%	132 15.0%
Total	183 69.0%	90 33.0%	996 66.9%	493 33.1%	214 24.4%	664 75.6%
Total	273 100.0%		1489 100.0%		878 100.0%	

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 9
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
NON–WORKING IMMIGRANTS (Working Age)
1983 – 1986



1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC LIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 25

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - 1986*

	English	French	English/ French	None	Total
Selected Workers	214	1	12	46	273
	78.4%	0.4%	4.4%	16.8%	100.0%
Non-Selected Workers	607	7	17	857	1488
	40.8%	0.5%	1.1%	57.6%	100.0%
Self-Employed	11	1	6		18
	61.1%	5.6%	33.3%		100.0%
Entrepreneurs	24	2	15		41
	58.5%	4.9%	36.6%		100.0%
Non-Workers	437	7	11	422	877
	49.8%	0.8%	1.3%	48.1%	100.0%

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 26

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS - 1986*

Educational Qualifications	Selected Workers	Non-Selected Workers	Self-Employed	Entrepreneurs	Non-Workers
No Education	1 0.4%	14 0.9%	8 44.4%	9 22.0%	82 9.3%
Secondary or Less	91 33.3%	817 54.9%	7 38.9%	17 41.5%	547 62.3%
Trade Certificate or Diploma	43 15.8%	204 13.7%	1 5.6%	3 7.3%	75 8.5%
Non-University Certificate/Diploma	17 6.2%	91 6.1%	1 5.6%	5 12.2%	25 2.8%
Some University No Degree	22 8.1%	124 8.3%	1 5.6%	6 14.6%	80 9.1%
Bachelors Degree	45 16.5%	186 12.5%		1 2.4%	45 5.1%
Some Post-Graduate	10 3.7%	11 0.7%			9 1.0%
Masters Degree	30 11.0%	25 1.7%			9 1.0%
Doctorate Degree	13 4.8%	13 0.9%			3 0.3%

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 27a

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF SELECTED WORKERS 1983-1986*

Intended Major Occupational Group (CCDO)	Year of Arrival			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Managerial Administration	12	10	12	15
Science, Engineering, Mathematics	28	14	19	22
Social Sciences	3	4	6	6
Religion	21	21	12	25
Teaching	13	10	13	10
Medicine and Health	24	31	34	26
Artistic Literary Recreational	7	2	3	4
Sport Recreation	2	1		1
Clerical	14	14	10	20
Sales	3	7	3	5
Service	48	100	64	53
Farming, Horticultural, & Animal Husbandry	6	10	8	5
Fishing and Trapping	1			
Mining and Quarrying		1		1
Metal and Mineral Processing	6	10	4	
Food and Wood Processing	5	12	5	2
Machining and Related	9	14	12	5
Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing	40	50	31	27
Construction Trades	12	11	7	9
Transport Equipment Operating	2	2		7
Material Handling	2	3	2	
Other Crafts	1	1	1	3
Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	45	64	44	27

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 27b

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF NON-SELECTED WORKERS 1983-1986*

Intended Major Occupational Group (CCDO)	Year of Arrival			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Not Stated	1	6	7	3
Managerial Administration	25	19	16	26
Science Engineering Mathematics	64	61	58	79
Social Sciences	8	8	7	14
Religion	9	4	3	3
Teaching	39	35	27	39
Medicine and Health	39	35	37	46
Artistic Literary Recreational	21	12	21	19
Sport Recreation	3	2	2	5
Clerical	120	119	90	135
Sales	36	40	38	45
Service	64	81	63	92
Farming, Horticultural, & Animal Husbandry	58	58	43	71
Fishing and Trapping	1	4	5	10
Forestry and Logging				1
Mining and Quarrying	3	5	3	1
Metal and Mineral Processing	12	9	14	3
Food and Wood Processing	19	23	21	18
Machining and Related	52	45	43	53
Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing	176	169	209	177
Construction Trades	94	86	69	106
Transport Equipment Operating	36	32	42	43
Material Handling	6	10	10	11
Other Crafts	6	5	15	6
Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	421	451	442	483

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 27c

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OF SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS 1983-1986*

Intended Major Occupational Group (CCDO)	Year of Arrival			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Not Stated		1		
Managerial Administration	11	2	1	
Social Sciences		1		
Artistic Literary Recreational		2	1	
Sport Recreation		2		
Clerical	1			
Sales	3	3	1	
Service	4	1		1
Farming, Horticultural, & Animal Husbandry	71	39	16	15
Metal and Mineral Processing				1
Food and Wood Processing	1	1	1	
Machining and Related	2	1		
Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing	2		1	
Construction Trades	2	1	1	
Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	1	1	1	

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 28a

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

SELECTED WORKERS
TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1983-1986*

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
6142	Housekeepers, Servants & Related	84	6.7
6147	Babysitters	82	6.5
2511	Ministers of Religion	71	5.6
3111	Physicians & Surgeons	61	4.8
8553	Tailors & Dressmakers	54	4.3
6121	Chefs & Cooks	36	2.9
9918	Occupations in Labouring	22	1.7
2711	University Teachers	21	1.7
3137	Physiotherapists	20	1.6
8563	Sewing Machine Operators, Textile	19	1.5
Top Ten Intended Occupations		470	37.3

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
2511-110	Minister, Clergyman (Religion)	68	5.4
6142-130	Servant	43	3.4
6147-130	Parents' Helper	43	3.4
6142-110	Housekeeper	40	3.2
3111-166	Physician, General Practice	39	3.1
6147-114	Babysitter	37	2.9
8553-146	Seamstress	25	2.0
9918-199	Occupations in Labouring	22	1.7
6121-126	Cook, Specialty Foods	17	1.4
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	17	1.4
Top Ten Intended Occupations		351	27.9

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 28b

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

SELECTED WORKERS
TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS - 1986*

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
2511	Ministers of Religion	24	8.8
6142	Housekeepers, Servants & Related	17	6.2
3111	Physicians & Surgeons	11	4.0
6121	Chefs & Cooks	8	2.9
6147	Babysitters	8	2.9
3137	Physiotherapists	7	2.6
6191	Janitors, Charworkers, and Cleaners	7	2.6
4111	Secretaries and Stenographers	6	2.2
2711	University Teachers	5	1.8
4197	General Office Clerks	5	1.8
Top Ten Intended Occupations		98	35.8

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Selected Workers	Percent of Total Selected Workers
2511-110	Minister, Clergyman (Religion)	22	8.1
6142-110	Housekeeper	10	3.7
6142-130	Servant	7	2.6
3111-166	Physician, General Practice	6	2.2
6165-126	Machine Presser (Garment)	5	1.8
3137-118	Occupational Therapist	4	1.5
6120-110	Dinning Establishment Supervisor	4	1.5
6121-126	Cook, Specialty Foods	4	1.5
6147-114	Babysitter	4	1.5
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	4	1.5
Top Ten Intended Occupations		70	25.9

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 29a

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

NON-SELECTED WORKERS
TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS
FOUR YEAR TOTALS 1983-1986*

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers
8553	Tailors & Dressmakers	202	3.7
8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	170	3.1
4197	General Office Clerks	142	2.6
7198	Farm Machinery Operators	102	1.9
4131	Bookkeepers & Accounting Clerks	96	1.8
8335	Welding & Flame Cutting	80	1.5
4111	Secretaries & Stenographers	72	1.3
5137	Sales Clerks, Commodities	72	1.3
8584	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	67	1.2
2165	Engineering Technologists & Technicians	59	1.1
Top Ten Intended Occupations		1,062	19.5

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers
4197-114	General Office Clerk	100	1.8
8581-110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	85	1.6
8553-142	Dressmaker	81	1.5
5137-114	Sales Clerk (store)	69	1.3
4111-110	Secretary	66	1.2
8553-146	Seamstress	63	1.2
8581-198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	63	1.2
7181-110	Farm Worker, General	56	1.0
7198-126	Labourer, General-Farm	49	.9
8563-114	Sewing Machine Operator	49	.9
Top Ten Intended Occupations		681	11.6

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 29b

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

NON-SELECTED WORKERS
TOP TEN INTENDED OCCUPATIONS - 1986*

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 4 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers
8553	Tailors & Dressmakers	51	3.4
8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	51	3.4
4197	General Office Clerks	46	3.1
7198	Labouring & Other Elemental Work	40	2.7
4131	Bookkeepers & Accounting Clerks	26	1.7
8335	Welding & Flame Cutting	23	1.5
2165	Engineering Technologists & Technicians	21	1.4
4111	Secretaries & Stenographers	21	1.4
8781	Carpenters and Related	21	1.4
5137	Sales Clerks, Commodities	20	1.3
Top Ten Intended Occupations		681	11.6

Top Ten Intended Occupations - 7 Digit CCDO**

CCDO	Occupation	Non-Selected Workers	Percent of Total Non-Selected Workers
4197-114	General Office Clerks	31	2.1
8581-110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	25	1.7
8553-146	Seamstress	22	1.5
7198-126	Labourer, General-Farm	21	1.4
4111-110	Secretary	19	1.3
5137-114	Sales Clerk (Store)	18	1.2
8581-198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	18	1.2
8553-142	Dressmaker	17	1.1
4131-134	Accounting Clerk (Clerical)	15	1.0
4197-130	Office Clerk (Clerical)	15	1.0
Top Ten Intended Occupations		681	11.6

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations
Source: CEIC LIDS Magnetic Tapes

SECTION IV

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION (TEMPORARY IMMIGRATION)

A. NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION - SOURCE AREAS/COUNTRIES (Tables 30 to 33, Figures 10 and 11)

There were 17,585 employment authorizations issued to visiting workers to Manitoba during the four year period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986 (Table 30). Of this total, 58.6% were from the United States. Asian/Pacific countries were the second major contributor with 15.6% of the total. This is followed by Europe (9.3%), South and Central American countries (8.0%), African/Middle East countries (4.6%), and the United Kingdom (3.8%).

Of the 18,009 student authorizations issued between January 1, 1983 and December 31, 1986, 72.6% were issued to students from Asian/Pacific countries. African/Middle Eastern students were issued 10.5% of the total, followed by South and Central American countries (6.5%), the United States (4.7%), Europe (4.6%) and the United Kingdom (1.1%).

The largest proportion of minister's permits were issued to migrants from South and Central American countries (33.4% of the total of 1,577 issued during the 1983-1986 period). Permit holders from Asian/Pacific countries received 25.0% of the total authorizations issued. This was followed by the United States (16.0%), Europe (12.9%), Africa/Middle East (9.4%) and the United Kingdom (3.4%).

Of the minister's permit extensions, 39.8% were issued to permit holders from South and Central American countries. A total of 1,501 extensions were issued in the 1983-1986 period. An additional 21.5% of the extensions were issued to permit holders from Asian/Pacific countries, 12.5% from Africa/Middle East, 11.3% from the United States, 10.7% from Europe, and 4.3% from the United Kingdom.

Figures 10 and 11 present the annual change in the number of temporary authorizations and permits. The number of Employment Authorizations

has decreased by 2.4% from 4,338 authorizations issued in 1983 to 4,236 in 1986. The number of student authorizations decreased by 21.5% from 5,018 in 1983 to 3,939 in 1986. The number of minister's permits issued fluctuated only slightly, from a high of 425 in 1986 to a low of 358 in 1985. The number of minister's permit extensions are down by 27.5% from the 1983 level of 440, to 319 issued in 1986.

The top ten source countries for migrants receiving employment authorizations have changed very little in the past four years. The United States has been the top source country with 56.9% to 60.4% of all employment authorizations from 1983-1986 (Table 31). India has been second with 4.2% to 5.5% except in 1983 when it ranked third with 3.7%.

Hong Kong has been the top source country in terms of the number of student authorizations issued during the period 1983-1986. The proportion issued to students from Hong Kong ranges from 44.6% to 48.4% (Table 32). Malaysia has ranked second with values ranging from 1.8 % in 1983 to 10.5% in 1986. Singapore, Trinidad/Tobago, and the United States have ranked in the second, third, and fourth positions except in 1983 when Libya ranked fourth.

Table 33 presents the source countries for minister's permit holders in the years 1983-1986. The top ten source countries represent an average of 63.2% of all permits issued in the four year period. Hong Kong, the United States, and Paraguay have consistently ranked as the top three source countries.

B. DURATION OF PERMIT (Table 34, Figure 12)

The majority of employment authorizations are of a short duration. In 1986, 50.7% of the employment authorizations issued were for a duration of less than 3 months. An additional 19.1% had a duration of 10 to 12 months. The majority (70.8%) of student authorizations on the other hand, are for 10 to 24 months. With regard to minister's permits and extensions, the duration of 49.5% and 59.4% of the permits and

extensions issued in the period 1983-1986 ranged from 10 to 24 months, respectively.

C. INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS (Tables 35 and 36)

One-quarter of all employment authorizations are issued to people intending to work in the major occupational group of artistic, literary, performing arts and related occupations (25.4% in 1986, 24.4% overall 1983-1986) (Table 35). Of the people in this group, two-thirds (66.8%) are instrumentalists or musicians, 11.3% are popular signers, with remainder being actors, dancers and other entertainers.

On average, over the period 1983-1986, the second largest major occupational group was teachers (18.5%). Half of this group were university graduate assistants (49.4%). An additional 10% to 15% are trainee instructors. Most of the remainder are other university teachers and related occupations and other elementary and secondary school teachers and related occupations.

An additional 9.5% of the total number of employment authorizations issued during the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986 went to people intending to work in the major occupational group of service occupations. Of these, 40.7% were intending to work as domestics or homeworkers (Table 36). The remainder of the service occupations were an array of occupations, including security guards, specialty cooks, waiters, kitchen helpers, janitors and cleaners.

Occupations in product fabricating, assembling, and repairing were the fourth major group in the four year average with 9.3%. This was followed by occupations in farming, horticulture, and animal husbandry (6.3%), natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics (5.8%), and managerial and administration (5.3%) (Table 35).

D. INSTITUTION OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS (Table 37)

There were a total of 18,009 student authorizations issued during the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1986. Of that total, 8,969 authorizations or 49.8% were issued to students intending to study at the University of Manitoba (Table 37). The University of Winnipeg received 16.7% of the total. Almost one-quarter (24.1%) of the total planned on attending primary and secondary schools. The remaining 8.6% of authorizations were issued to students planning studies at community, business, and Bible colleges and institutes.

TABLE 30

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

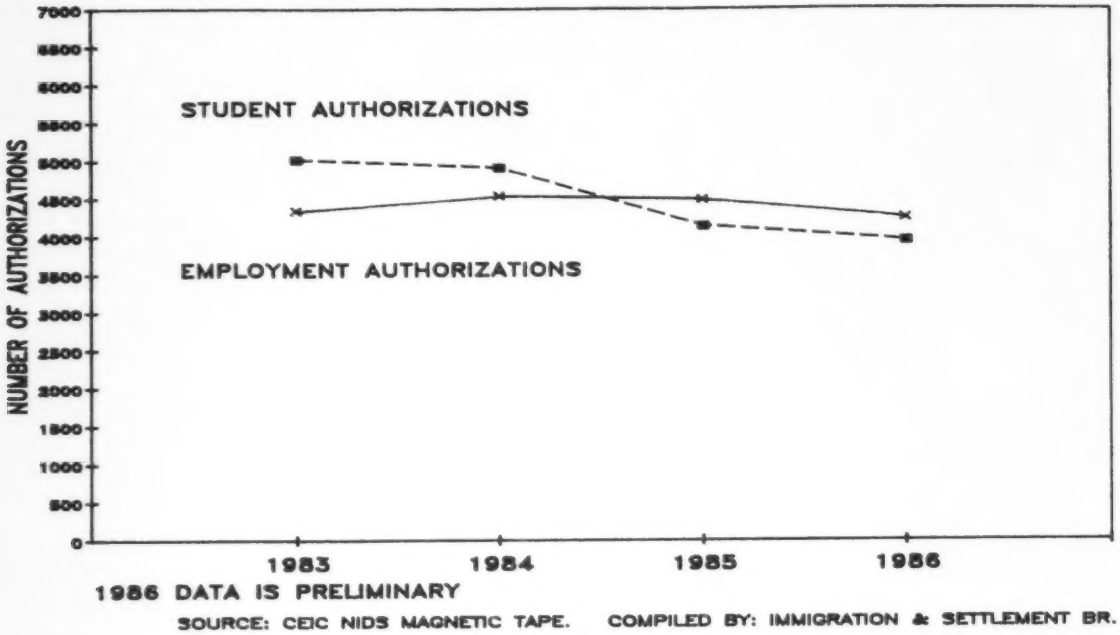
CLPR WORLD AREAS - 1983-1986*

Transaction Type Year of Arrival	CLPR World Areas						Total
	Africa Middle East	Asia Pacific	Central and South America	United States of America	Europe	United Kingdom	
Employment Authorizations							
1983	194	595	374	2622	380	173	4338
1984	214	700	402	2637	423	155	4531
1985	204	743	339	2629	393	172	4480
1986	203	704	297	2411	433	168	4236
Student Authorizations							
1983	553	3568	377	259	208	53	5018
1984	489	3622	326	216	211	51	4915
1985	424	3051	228	183	205	46	4137
1986	421	2835	235	195	207	46	3939
Minister's Permits							
1983	47	112	152	48	55	9	423
1984	42	104	114	42	52	17	371
1985	31	88	105	80	41	13	358
1986	29	90	155	82	55	14	425
Extended Permits							
1983	49	101	186	39	44	21	440
1984	46	73	188	47	46	16	416
1985	51	91	93	40	38	13	326
1986	42	57	130	44	32	14	319

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 10

INTERNATIONAL NON–LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION ISSUED
1983 – 1986

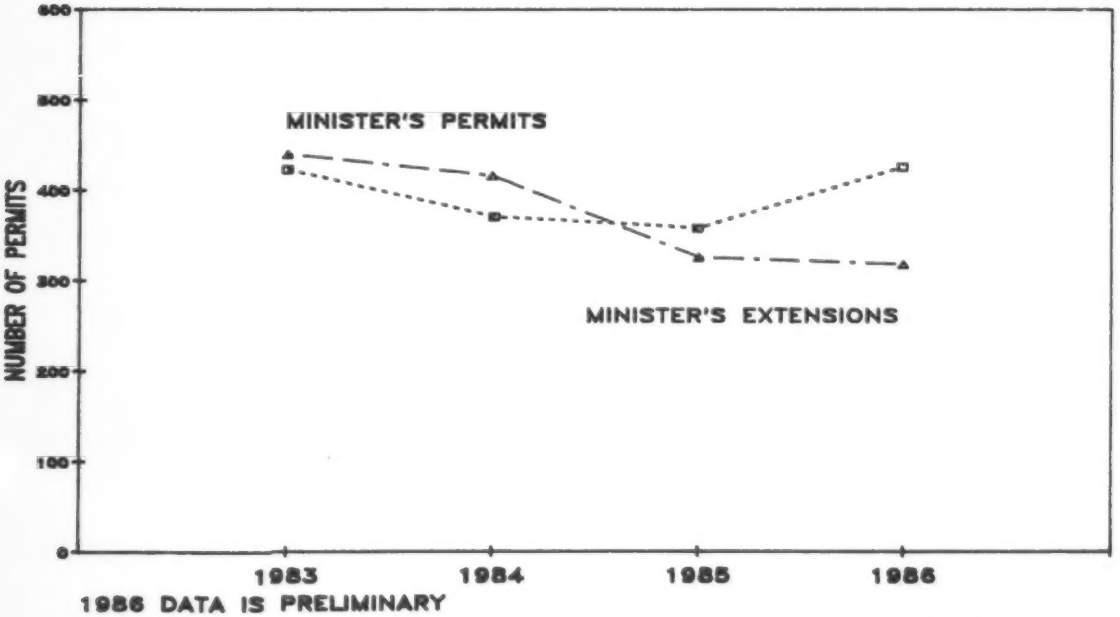


1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BR.

FIGURE 11

INTERNATIONAL NON–LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
TYPE OF PERMIT ISSUED
1983 – 1986



1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE. COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BR.

TABLE 31

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS (CLPR)** 1983-1986*

1983	#	%
U.S.A.	2622	60.4
Philippines	161	3.7
India	142	3.3
England	138	3.2
Paraguay	131	3.0
Hong Kong	64	1.5
Germany	56	1.3
Mexico	53	1.2
France	51	1.2
Jamaica	49	1.1
Top Ten	3467	79.9

1984	#	%
U.S.A.	2637	58.2
India	251	5.5
England	122	2.7
Philippines	108	2.4
Guyana	106	2.3
Paraguay	96	2.1
Hong Kong	80	1.8
Germany	68	1.5
France	62	1.4
Mexico	59	1.3
Top Ten	3589	79.2

1985	#	%
U.S.A.	2629	58.6
India	219	4.9
England	143	3.2
Hong Kong	127	2.8
Guyana	85	1.9
Paraguay	78	1.7
China	74	1.7
Philippines	72	1.6
Germany	63	1.4
Mexico	50	1.1
Top Ten	3540	78.9

1986	#	%
U.S.A.	2411	56.9
India	177	4.2
England	135	3.2
China	121	2.9
Hong Kong	117	2.8
Mexico	86	2.0
Philippines	75	1.8
Germany	74	1.7
Guyana	54	1.3
France	53	1.3
Top Ten	3303	78.1

% - percent of total annual immigration
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 32

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS (CLPR)** 1983-1986*

1983	#	%
Hong Kong	2280	45.4
Malaysia	795	15.8
U.S.A.	259	5.2
Trinidad/Tobago	167	3.3
Libya	126	2.5
Singapore	119	2.4
Nigeria	116	2.3
England	72	1.4
India	70	1.4
China	57	1.1
Top Ten	4061	80.8

1984	#	%
Hong Kong	2381	48.4
Malaysia	690	14.0
U.S.A.	216	4.4
Singapore	169	3.4
Trinidad/Tobago	142	2.9
Nigeria	98	2.0
Libya	91	1.9
India	82	1.7
Germany	69	1.4
China	66	1.3
Top Ten	4004	81.4

1985	#	%
Hong Kong	1937	46.8
Malaysia	557	13.5
Singapore	184	4.4
U.S.A.	183	4.4
Trinidad/Tobago	125	3.0
Germany	88	2.1
Nigeria	81	2.0
India	70	1.7
Libya	69	1.7
Kenya	67	1.6
Top Ten	3361	81.2

1986	#	%
Hong Kong	1759	44.6
Malaysia	415	10.5
Singapore	268	6.8
U.S.A.	195	4.9
Trinidad/Tobago	122	3.1
China	112	2.8
Libya	108	2.7
Germany	71	1.8
India	65	1.6
Kenya	63	1.6
Top Ten	3178	80.4

% - percent of total annual immigration
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 33

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES - MINISTER'S PERMITS (CLPR)** 1983-1986*

1983	#	%
Paraguay	91	21.5
U.S.A.	48	11.3
Hong Kong	27	6.4
Philippines	25	5.9
Mexico	17	4.0
Poland	15	3.5
India	13	3.1
Malaysia	13	3.1
Nigeria	11	2.6
Germany	10	2.4
Top Ten	270	63.8

1984	#	%
Hong Kong	48	12.9
U.S.A.	42	11.3
Paraguay	39	10.5
Malaysia	16	4.3
Poland	14	3.8
England	13	3.5
Mexico	12	3.2
El Salvador	10	2.7
Trinidad/Tobago	9	2.4
Guyana	9	2.4
Top Ten	212	57.0

1985	#	%
Paraguay	80	21.5
U.S.A.	32	11.3
Hong Kong	24	6.4
Philippines	19	5.9
Mexico	15	4.0
Poland	13	3.5
India	13	3.1
Malaysia	12	3.1
Nigeria	10	2.6
Germany	10	2.4
Top Ten	228	62.8

1986	#	%
Hong Kong	82	19.3
U.S.A.	72	16.9
Paraguay	34	8.0
Malaysia	28	6.6
Poland	21	4.9
England	13	3.1
Mexico	12	2.8
El Salvador	10	2.4
Trinidad/Tobago	9	2.1
Guyana	6	1.4
Top Ten	287	67.5

% - percent of total annual immigration
* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
**CLPR - Country of Last Permanent Residence
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 34

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

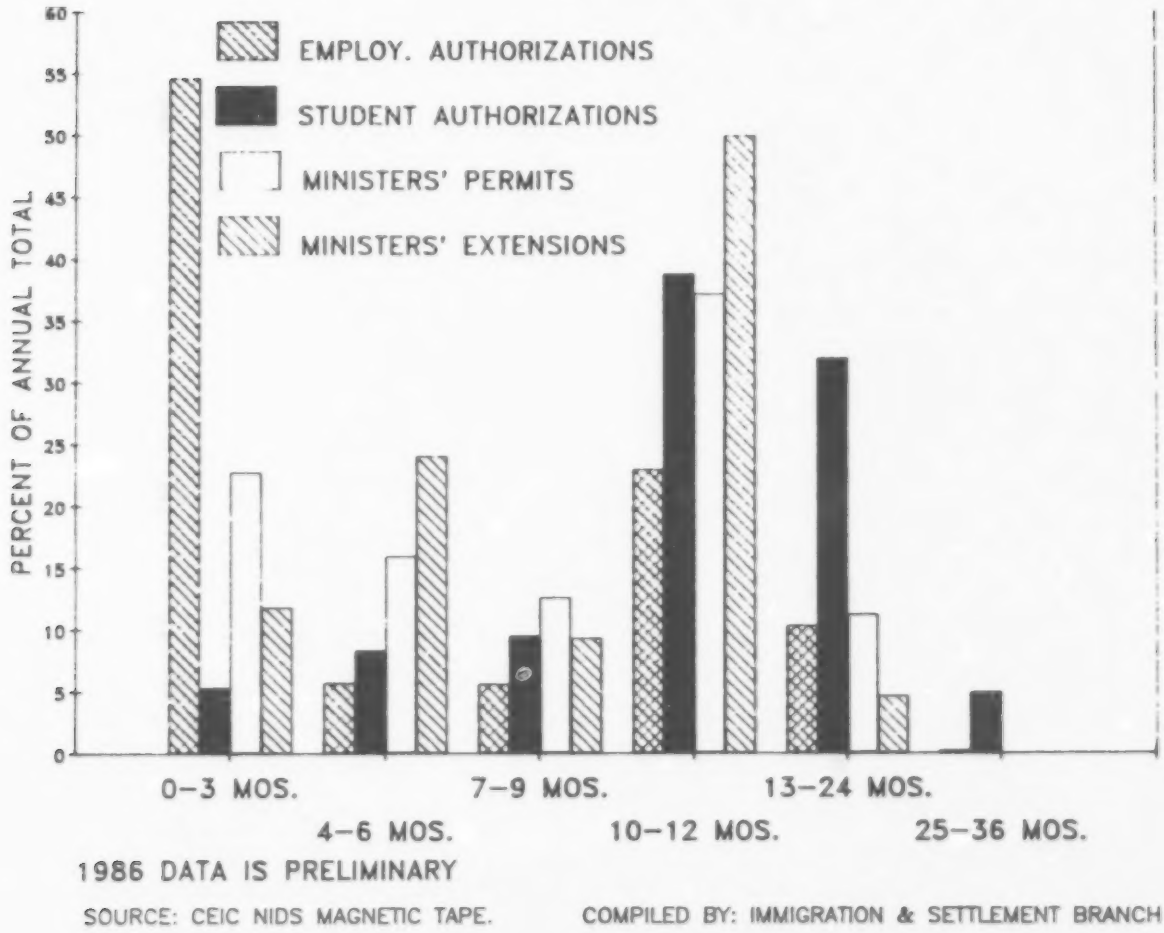
DURATION OF PERMITS - 1983-1986*

Transaction Type Year of Arrival	Duration of Permit 0 - 3 Months	4 - 6 Months	7 - 9 Months	10 - 12 Months	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More Than 3 Years	TOTAL
Employment Authorization								
1983	53.5%	7.5%	7.6%	16.6%	14.3%	.5%		100.0%
1984	53.0%	5.8%	7.4%	16.8%	16.0%	.9%		100.0%
1985	56.2%	9.1%	7.7%	20.9%	6.0%	.1%		100.0%
1986	50.7%	7.8%	8.2%	19.1%	13.4%	.7%		100.0%
Student Authorization								
1983	3.6%	2.9%	5.4%	47.2%	40.2%	.7%		100.0%
1984	3.9%	4.7%	5.2%	38.0%	47.4%	.8%		100.0%
1985	5.5%	7.4%	9.3%	51.7%	26.1%			100.0%
1986	5.4%	8.4%	9.6%	38.8%	32.0%	5.0%	.8%	100.0%
Minister's Permit								
1983	10.4%	10.2%	15.4%	35.7%	27.9%	.5%		100.0%
1984	12.4%	9.7%	10.2%	43.1%	22.6%	1.9%		100.0%
1985	17.9%	17.0%	13.4%	43.0%	8.7%			100.0%
1986	22.8%	16.0%	12.7%	37.2%	11.3%			100.0%
Extended Permit								
1983	11.4%	15.0%	9.3%	45.7%	18.2%	.5%		100.0%
1984	17.5%	10.6%	8.9%	36.8%	25.7%	.5%		100.0%
1985	14.1%	16.9%	8.3%	53.1%	7.7%			100.0%
1986	11.9%	24.1%	9.4%	50.0%	4.7%			100.0%

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

FIGURE 12

INTERNATIONAL NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
DURATION OF PERMITS ISSUED
1986



1986 DATA IS PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: CEIC NIDS MAGNETIC TAPE.

COMPILED BY: IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT BRANCH

TABLE 35

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

INTENDED MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS - 1983-1986*

Intended Major Occupational Group CCDO	Year of Arrival			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Not Indicated	1	12	44	5
Managerial Administration	230	261	237	212
Science Engineering Mathematics	272	304	220	218
Social Sciences	41	43	81	100
Religion	189	146	157	118
Teaching	745	824	841	851
Medicine and Health	158	132	109	121
Artistic Literary Recreational	1013	1114	1095	1078
Sport Recreation	178	106	103	101
Clerical	43	89	93	65
Sales	48	42	73	72
Service	465	516	406	285
Farming/Horticulture/Animal Husbandry	261	274	316	265
Forestry and Logging	1			1
Mining and Quarrying	5	3		
Metal and Mineral Processing	9	9	6	12
Food and Wood Processing	14	16	10	14
Machining and Related	27	12	24	24
Product Fabricating/Assembly/Repairing	431	401	416	393
Construction	81	65	88	69
Transportation	24	60	61	40
Material Handling	5	11	3	7
Other Crafts	21	31	16	8
Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	76	60	85	176
Total	4338	4531	4484	4236

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 36

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

DOMESTICS/HOMEWORKERS - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS - 1983-1986*

Intended Occupation Seven Digit CCDO	Year of Arrival			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
6121-118 Domestic Cook	1		1	
6141-114 Housekeeper	4	7	5	
6142-110 Babysitter	51	61	54	62
6142-130 Domestic Servant	95	51	29	27
6147-110 Children's Nurse Private Household	5	3	11	5
6147-130 Parents' Helper	55	38	20	23
6149-114 Domestic Maid	46	20	7	
TOTAL	257	180	127	117

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

TABLE 37

NON-LANDED IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

INSTITUTION OF STUDY - STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS - 1983-1986*

	Year of Arrival			
Name of Institution	1983	1984	1985	1986
Not Indicated	19	85	95	87
Other primary	171	159	124	127
Winnipeg Adult Education Centre	43	11	8	10
Winnipeg University College Secondary	171	203	149	158
Vincent Massey	29	2	29	2
Miles Macdonnel	23	36	18	1
Other Secondary	542	492	439	435
Assiniboine Community College	79	50	47	51
Keewatin Community College	1	1		
Red River Community College	100	125	125	88
University of Manitoba	2519	2549	2051	1850
St. Boniface College	7	1	1	2
St. Andrews College	2	2		
St. Johns College				2
University College	2	1		1
University of Winnipeg	796	757	682	772
Mennonite Brethern Bible College	3	1	1	3
University of Brandon	290	287	271	218
Mennonite Bible College	18	11	2	18
Canadian Nazarene College	22	7	22	7
Winnipeg Bible Institute	9	12	15	15
Success Business Community College	23	29	25	27
Royal Winnipeg Ballet	70	51	40	41
Other Bible & Theology Institutes	16	3		2
Other Hospital Business Government Agencies	63	43	46	52
Total	5018	4915	4139	3942

* 1986 data is based on preliminary figures.
Source: CEIC NIDS Magnetic Tapes

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ASSISTED RELATIVES

An assisted relative is a member of the independent class who does not have enough points to qualify as an independent but receives additional points by having a relative in Canada who will undertake a sponsorship for him/her. Assisted relatives include siblings, parents and grandparents less than 60 years of age, married sons and daughters, nieces and nephews, aunts, uncles and grandchildren of the sponsor.

CONVENTION REFUGEES

A convention refugee is any person who, by reason of a well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, is outside of the country of his/her nationality and is unable, or by reason of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his/her former habitual residence and is unable, or by reason of such fear, unwilling to return to that country. Determination of convention refugee status is made on an individual basis by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

DESIGNATED CLASS

Many displaced and persecuted persons do not qualify under the United Nations refugee definition. As a result, Canadian immigration legislation provides that designated classes of these persons may be identified and assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria. Currently there are three designated classes: self-exiled persons, Indochinese, and political prisoners and oppressed persons.

EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS

The Immigration Act requires that visitors who seek to take employment in Canada obtain employment authorizations abroad. Such authorizations will be issued only if they will not adversely affect employment opportunities for Canadian citizens or permanent residents in Canada. All foreign temporary workers must meet the general requirements for visitor admission, including obtaining a visa.

ENTREPRENEURS

As of January 1, 1984, an entrepreneur is a member of the independent class who must intend and be able to establish, purchase, or make substantial investment in the ownership of a business or commercial venture in Canada whereby employment opportunities will be created and continued for one or more Canadian citizens or permanent residents, other than the entrepreneur and his dependents, and the business or commercial venture must make a significant economic contribution and the entrepreneur must participate actively in the management of the business or commercial venture.

Prior to January 1, 1984, an entrepreneur was defined as an independent immigrant who intends to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada that will employ more than five Canadian citizens or permanent residents, and who intends and has the ability to participate in the daily management of that business.

FAMILY CLASS

Family Class immigration is designated to facilitate the reunification of Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) with their close relatives from abroad. The family class includes sponsored spouses, fiance(e)s, unmarried children under 21, and parents or grandparents over 60.

IMMIGRATION CLASS

To help achieve the objectives of Canada's immigration policy as set out in Section 3 of the Immigration Act, the Federal Immigration Regulations provide for the admission of these broad groups of immigrants: the close relatives of persons already in Canada (Family Class); refugees and other victims of displacement and persecution (Refugees & Designated Class); and persons whose skills are required in the Canadian labour force (Independent Class).

INDEPENDENT CLASS

Independent immigrants are assessed according to the immigrant selection criteria (the "points system"), which measure the potential for successful establishment in Canada. Included among independent immigrants are: retirees; entrepreneurs and self-employed persons with funds to buy or establish businesses which will result in the creation of jobs for Canadians; assisted (more distant) relatives, who are assessed against economic selection criteria but who receive "points" because their family members already in Canada undertake to help them become established; and others selected for the labour market.

MINISTER'S PERMITS

The Immigration Act gives the federal Minister responsible for immigration discretion to allow inadmissable or removable persons to come into or remain in Canada when warranted on humanitarian or compassionate grounds or in the national interest. The Minister's Permit will indicate whether or not the permit holder may take employment.

MINISTER'S PERMIT EXTENSIONS

Holders of Minister's Permits who have not obtained permanent residence status or who have not left Canada must obtain an extension to their Minister's Permit in order to remain in Canada.

NON-SELECTED WORKERS

All immigrants intending to work except for the principal applicants of the independent categories; also excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

NON-WORKERS

All working-age immigrants (16-65 years of age) not intending to work.

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS

All immigrants whose names appear first on the C.E.I.C. landing documents (IMM1000's). Accompanying spouses and dependents are listed after the principal applicant.

SELF-EMPLOYED

As of January 1, 1984, a self-employed immigrant is a member of the independent class and must intend and be able to establish or purchase a business in Canada that will create an employment opportunity for that person; in addition the business must make a significant contribution to the economy, or to the cultural or artistic life of Canada.

Prior to January 1, 1984, a self-employed immigrant was defined as an immigrant who intends to establish a business in Canada that will employ five or fewer Canadian citizens or permanent residents, or who will contribute to the cultural and artistic life of Canada.

SELECTED WORKERS

All principal applicants destined for the labour force in the independent categories, excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

STUDENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Persons wishing to take academic, professional or vocational training at any university, college or other authorized institution must obtain authorizations. In addition to compliance with statutory and other visitor requirements, a visitor's visa and separate authorization is a prerequisite to admission to Canada for persons wishing to study in Canada.

WORKER

An immigrant between the ages of 16 and 64 who indicates an intention to work.